

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,

July, 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report on the Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1876, in which Report are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools
in Ireland.*

The Right Honorable

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE subjoined Statistical Tables for the year ending 31st December, 1876, compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the Institutions under my inspection, have been verified where practicable in my office from reports of the Governors of Gaols and other sources. They contain a summary of items of receipts and expenditure, and show the results of the working of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland during the year.

It will be seen that there has been a reduction in the number of young offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools during the year 1876 as compared with 1875: the number of inmates being 935 boys and 225 girls—total 1,160—on 31st December, 1875; and 860 boys and 239 girls—total 1,099—on 31st December, 1876; showing a decrease of 61 on the total number during the year.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Reformatory schools were first established in Ireland in 1853, by Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, amended in 1868 by 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59.

No Reformatory School was certified in Ireland since 1870. The Institutions then as now numbered 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, as under:—

For Boys, Protestant, 2; Roman Catholic, 3.
 „ Girls, „ 1; „ 4.

The following Table shows the Reformatory Schools at present existing in Ireland, the period when each was certified, as likewise the Sex and Religion of the young offenders committed to the schools:—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Number of schools certified.	Names of certified Reformatory Schools.
ANTRIM, . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.		
CORK, . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.		

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary McDonnell.
" . . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, . . .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,* . .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. J. Gaughren.
LIMERICK, . . .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,† . .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
WICKLOW, . . .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glenree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. M. Gaughren.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last eighteen years.

The following table gives the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland in 1858:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, . . .	94	46	140	1868, . . .	541	160	701
1860, . . .	270	114	384	1869, . . .	621	166	787
1861, . . .	399	140	539	1870, . . .	681	175	856
1862, . . .	450	141	591	1871, . . .	778	192	970
1863, . . .	465	141	606	1872, . . .	838	311	1,049
1864, . . .	492	146	638	1873, . . .	883	206	1,089
1865, . . .	493	149	642	1874, . . .	879	221	1,100
1866, . . .	504	154	658	1875, . . .	935	225	1,160
1867, . . .	505	157	662	1876, . . .	860	239	1,099

The number of inmates in Reformatory Schools on 31st December, 1876, was 1,099, viz:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	769	221	990
Protestant,	91	18	109

In addition to which there were at that date—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total number under warrants of detention.
On license,	96	3	99	
In prison,	4	1	5	
Absconded and not recovered,	10	1	11	

Total under warrants of detention, 970 244 1,214

The corresponding numbers in 1875 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	935	225	1,160
Under warrants of detention,	1,015	230	1,245

Decrease on the year—In school, 61; under warrants of detention, 31.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in the year 1876 were 244, viz., boys 188, girls 56, showing a decrease on 1875 of 10 in the number of boys, and an increase of 11 in the number of girls. Number of admissions.

The religions of these children were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 172; Protestant, 16; Girls—Roman Catholic, 54; Protestant, 2.

TABLE showing number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year 1876, and the County from which sent. Young offenders committed in 1876.

County.	Number in Custody on 31st Dec., 1875.		Number ordered to be sent in 1876.		Total.		Number Received into Reformatories in 1876.		Still in Custody at end of 1876.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	—	19	3	20	3	18	3	2	—
Armagh,	—	—	6	—	6	—	8	—	3	—
Cavan,	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—	—
Clare,	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Cork County,	2	—	6	4	8	4	8	4	—	—
" City,	—	—	17	4	17	4	17	4	—	—
Donegal,	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—	—
Down,	1	—	6	1	7	1	6	1	1	—
Drogheda,	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Dublin County,	—	—	13	3	13	3	18	3	—	—
" City,	1	—	49	16	50	16	*48	15	1	1
Fermanagh,	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Galway,	—	—	5	3	5	3	5	3	—	—
Kerry,	—	—	6	1	6	1	†5	1	—	—
Kildare,	1	1	3	—	4	1	4	1	—	—
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	—	3	1	3	1	—	—
King's,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Limerick County,	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
" City,	—	—	7	2	7	2	6	1	1	1
Meath,	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Monaghan,	—	1	5	—	5	1	5	1	—	—
Queen's,	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Roscommon,	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	8	5	3	5	8	5	—	—
Tyrone,	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	8	4	8	4	6	4	2	—
Westmeath,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	4	2	4	2	4	1	—	1
Wicklow,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	7	3	193	56	200	59	188	56	10	3

No young offenders were committed to Reformatories from counties Carlow, Londonderry, Longford, Mayo, Leitrim, or Louth.

* One rejected, being afflicted with scrofula and unfit for industrial training.

† One escaped en route to Reformatory, recaptured during present year and sent to Upton,

The ages on admission were—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Age.	10 years and under,	14	4	18
	From 10 to 12 years,	52	7	59
	" 12 " 14 "	68	23	91
	" 14 " 16 "	54	22	76
	Total,	188	56	244

Education. EDUCATION.—59 per cent. of the boys and 51 per cent. of the girls committed to Reformatory Schools in 1876 were totally uneducated. In 1875 the per-centage was 52 of boys and 46.6 of girls.

Criminal status. CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted,	155	47	202
Once "	19	7	26
Twice "	9	1	10
Thrice "	5	1	6
Total,	188	56	244

Parental circumstances. Parental circumstances:—

Both parents dead,	24
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	19
Parents destitute or criminal,	50
Children illegitimate,	15
Parents proceeded against,	136
Total,	244

The following were the results in the 136 cases in which proceedings were taken:—

Excused by magistrates on account of poverty,	20
Placed under contribution,	106
Still under inquiry,	9
Juvenile discharged pending proceedings,	1
	136

Of the 106 placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates:—

2 at 5s., 1 at 3s. 6d., 4 at 2s. 6d., 12 at 2s., 2 at 1s. 8d., 2 at 1s. 6d., 2 at 1s. 3d., 24 at 1s., 4 at 10d., 3 at 9d., 1 at 7d., 29 at 6d., 2 at 4d., 12 at 3d., 6 at 2d. Average rate of contribution, 11½d. for each per week.

Discharges in 1876 The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools for 1876 amounted to 276, viz., boys, 233; girls, 43. The corresponding numbers for 1875 were—boys, 210; girls, 44; total, 254; increase in 1876, 22.

The discharges were disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	77	24	101
Placed out through relatives,	113	15	128
Emigrated,	17	3	20
Sent to sea,	6	—	6
Expelled,	10	—	10
Discharged from disease,	1	—	1
Died,	5	—	5
Abandoned and not recovered,	4	1	5
Total,	233	43	276

In 1876, as compared with 1875, the number of young offenders who emigrated was less by 7, those sent to sea were more by 5, those who enlisted were 5 less, the deaths 2 less.

No death occurred in 8 of the 10 Reformatory Schools. Four Deaths. of the five deaths resulted from consumption, and the fifth death was caused by the accidental fall of a sand-bank where the juvenile was working. In the latter case the coroner's jury gave their verdict that no blame attached to the Institution.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools from the passing of the Act till 31st December, 1876, excluding transfers from one school to another, amounted to 4,022, viz., boys, 3,211; girls, 811. Total admissions since passing of Act.

The total discharges in the same period was 2,804, viz., 2,241 boys, 563 girls.

Of these the following were the modes of disposal:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	601	222	823
„ friends,	778	210	988
Emigrated,	491	93	584
Gone to sea,	74	—	74
Enlisted,	137	—	137
Discharged as diseased,	26	14	40
Discharged as incorrigible,	41	7	48
Died,	66	12	78
Absconded and not recovered,	27	5	32
Total,	2,241	563	2,804

The RESULTS of the discharges for the years 1873-4-5 were as follows:— Results of discharges during three years.

Number discharged in the above three years was 764, viz., 628 boys, 136 girls.

Of these 13 boys and 2 girls have since died, leaving 615 boys and 134 girls to be reported on.

Of the 615 boys—

449, or 73 per cent.,	were doing well.
11, or 1·8 „	were doubtful.
72, or 11·7 „	had been re-convicted.
83, or 13·5 „	were unknown.

The above presents a more favourable result than in 1875, showing 3 per cent. more doing well, and the doubtful or unknown cases fewer than in 1875. The per-centage of re-convicted was the same in both years.

Of the 134 girls—

99, or 73·8 per cent.,	were doing well.
14, or 10·4 „	were doubtful.
4, or 2·9 „	were re-convicted.
17, or 12·6 „	were unknown.

The per-centage of girls doing well was the same in 1876 as in 1875, the doubtful slightly more; but there is a decrease of 1 per cent. in the re-convictions, and 3·2 in the unknown cases; and it is satisfactory to observe that only 4 of the 136 girls discharged during the years 1873-4-5, had relapsed up to the end of 1876, and only 17 have been lost sight of.

Religions.

The following are fuller details of the previous cases:—

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	514	73.1	2.1	10.8	13.8
" Girls, .	121	75.2	10.7	8.3	10.7
Protestant Boys, .	101	73.2	—	15.8	11.8
" Girls, .	13	61.6	7.6	—	80.7

Returns from governors of county and borough gaols.

The returns from governors of county and borough gaols in Ireland of offenders who had at some period previously been inmates of Reformatories, and who were committed to prison in 1876, give the following results:—

The offenders who have been so identified during the year numbered 96, viz., 81 males and 15 females. Some of these had, however, been discharged from Reformatory schools so far back as 1860.

The following were the offences of which they were convicted:

	M.	F.
Larceny, illegal possession,	24	3
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c.,	41	8
Loitering and concealed with intent,	3	4
Vagrancy, obstruction of thoroughfare, and poor-law offence,	5	—
Indecent behaviour,	2	—
Attempted suicide and manslaughter,	2	—
Absent from militia training,	1	—
Fraud,	1	—
Malicious injury,	1	—
Having house-breaking implements,	1	—
Total,	81	15

It should, however, be remembered that 2,804 young offenders were discharged from the schools up to 31st December, 1876.

JUVENILES committed to COUNTY and BOROUGH GAOLS in IRELAND during 1876.

Juveniles committed to county and borough gaols.

The Criminal Statistics taken from the Fifty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland (for 1876), show that commitments of offenders whose ages did not exceed 16 years to county and borough gaols in Ireland increased, the males by 48, and the females by 22, in 1876. The total number of commitments of male juveniles in that year was 970, as compared with 922 in 1875; the females were 196 in 1876, and 174 in 1875.

During the 5 years which preceded 1874, commitments of juveniles to county and borough gaols in Ireland averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire number of criminal commitments of all classes to the gaols.

In 1874 or 1875 the average per-centage of commitments of juveniles was above 3 per cent., while in 1876 it was but 2.8 per cent. Individual males committed in 1876 numbered 908; in 1875 they were 856, showing an increase of 52 in the number of individual male juveniles committed during 1876. In that year they averaged 3.6 per cent. of the total males committed. In 1875 the per-centage was 3.7.

Individual female juveniles committed in 1876 numbered 157. In 1875 they were only 149. 1·3 per cent. of females of all classes committed in 1876 were juveniles. In 1875 they were 1·2 per cent. of the females committed.

Of the 908 males and 157 females whose ages did not exceed 16 years, committed to county and borough gaols in Ireland during 1876, 78 males and 14 females had been twice in custody; 20 males and 6 females 3 times; 9 males and 2 females 4 times; 1 male and 1 female 5 times; 2 males and 1 female 7 times; 2 females 9 times; 1 female 12 times; and 1 female 14 times.

Fifty-two per cent. of the male and 44 per cent. of the female juvenile offenders committed in 1876 could read more or less perfectly; and 39 per cent. of the males and nearly 25 per cent. of the females could also write.

The following table details the classes of the sentences passed on young offenders under 16 years of age in Ireland during the years 1876 and 1875.

Sentences
on young
offenders in
1876 and
1875.

SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Terms of Imprisonment in 1876 and 1875.

SENTENCES.	Total, 1876.		Total, 1875.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unlimited,	1	.	1	.
Non-payment of fine, . . . . .	.	1	.	.
Whipped and discharged,	2	.	.	.
Sentence respited and not passed,	12	1	2	.
Penal servitude, 5 Years, . . . . .	.	.	1	.
2 Years and above 18 Months, . . . . .	.	.	.	1
18 Months and above 12,	1	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9,	1	.	1	1
9 Months and above 6, . . . . .	.	.	2	.
6 Months and above 3,	8	3	11	2
3 Months and above 2,	12	2	18	3
2 Months and above 1,	32	3	30	3
1 Month and above 14 days,	131	20	123	28
14 Days and above 7,	270	69	245	62
7 Days and above 48 hours,	166	44	214	34
48 Hours,	40	14	38	14
24 Hours,	36	9	37	4
Total,	{ Males,		{ Males,	
	{ Females,		{ Females,	
	{ M. & F.,		{ M. & F.,	
	712	159	723	147
	871		869	

The foregoing statistics show an increase of 2 in the number of sentences passed on young offenders committed to Irish prisons in 1876, as compared with those passed in 1875. The present improved status, however, of juveniles in Ireland, contrasts very favourably with the condition of the young criminal population of the kingdom before the extension of the Reformatory Schools Act to Ireland in 1858.

I regret, however, to add that I observe, on my inspections of gaols throughout the country, that a large number of young persons of both sexes are committed to the borough prisons in Ireland for drunkenness, an offence which is on the increase among the lower classes, and is the prevailing cause of crime in the kingdom.

Receipts and Expenditure of Reformatory Schools during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the several Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the past year (1876) will be found in Appendix V., pages 104-5.

The total amounts received and expended during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, were as under:—

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments, . . .	16,693 0 0	17,222 14 7	17,626 11 5	18,148 7 1
Subscriptions, legacies, &c., . . .	784 2 0	838 14 7	732 4 10	883 1 3
Contributions from rates, . . .	7,380 10 6	7,380 10 0	7,597 10 0	8,112 5 7
Sundries, . . .	40 6 11	56 18 0	26 11 4	70 5 4
Profits on industrial departments, . . .	1,156 9 10	1,498 46 1	1,315 16 0	2,072 0 1
	25,954 18 5	26,765 7 0	27,869 0 4	29,294 19 4

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and pensions to officers, . . .	6,060 6 0	6,407 11 2	6,762 15 4	6,682 10 8
Food of inmates, . . .	3,890 7 11	3,151 4 0	3,025 1 0	10,461 5 4
Clothing, . . .	2,510 13 4	2,667 4 4	2,060 18 4	3,328 2 0
Washing, . . .	2,215 15 11	1,837 2 0	1,910 18 11	1,830 14 10
Repairs, rates, &c., . . .	658 14 3	713 8 0	604 14 4	1,019 8 0
Furniture, &c., . . .	860 14 7	938 19 2	1,120 5 2	1,297 8 5
Printing, . . .	458 7 11	486 10 11	486 19 8	500 14 6
Travelling and postage, . . .	276 6 1	264 9 1	305 14 11	272 0 0
Medical, . . .	337 11 2	316 16 0	351 8 7	328 0 0
Sundries, . . .	413 11 8	400 5 7	515 8 4	623 5 0
Rent, . . .	850 19 2	352 19 6	368 10 6	392 10 5
Interest, . . .	—	481 11 2	619 10 0	680 2 7
Disposal, . . .	307 9 10	1,118 18 6	817 3 3	1,505 10 6
Building, . . .	3,580 0 7	3,826 9 11	2,337 15 1	4,167 12 6
Loss on industrial departments, . . .	—	—	27 11 7	39 0 0
	28,901 0 5	27,745 2 7	27,427 12 1	30,506 14 2

Receipts in 1876.

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory schools in Ireland amounted to £29,294 19s. 4d. in 1876, of which sum £18,148 7s. 1d. was contributed out of the Treasury vote, and £8,112 5s. 7d. from local rates. Industrial profits during the year realized £2,072 0s. 1d.

Voluntary subscriptions.

In 1876 the amount received from voluntary subscriptions was £883 1s. 3d., in 1875 £732 4s. 10d., in 1874 £588 14s. 7d., in 1873 £784 2s., in 1872 £1,207 17s. 6d., in 1871 £566 12s. 9d., in 1870 £1,014 11s. 10d.

Payments from rates.

Payments from county and borough rates were as follow:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MALES.				
Malone, Belfast, . . .	514 1 4	504 8 8	518 4 8	600 6 0
Upton, Cork, . . .	1,674 14 2	1,147 0 2	1,123 6 6	1,215 10 0
Belaboth, Dublin, . . .	438 13 5	219 6 4	432 15 11	231 8 2
Philippstown, King's county, . . .	1,070 18 0	2,862 0 3	2,106 10 10	2,669 0 5
St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow, . . .	2,010 13 10	2,125 0 0	1,944 10 0	2,180 7 0
GIRLS.				
Cork-street, Dublin, . . .	140 9 11	26 1 0	218 14 10	146 4 1
High Park, county Dublin, . . .	316 0 11	260 2 0	311 18 11	353 1 11
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, . . .	291 12 8	356 0 2	380 16 11	352 15 0
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . . .	171 11 1	346 15 0	171 2 5	100 2 5
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . . .	260 8 5	260 8 5	259 10 0	263 11 10
	7,380 10 0	7,386 10 0	7,597 10 0	8,112 5 7

The total expenditure in Reformatory schools in Ireland during the last four years was £114,857 10s. 3d., of which sum £69,571 2s. 1d. was received from the Treasury for maintenance, leaving a balance of £45,286 8s. 2d. contributed from local rates, subscriptions and other sources, or remaining a debt on the Institutions. Expenditure last four years.

The average net cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, and allowing for profit or loss on industrial departments, was £21 4s. 11d. for boys, and £21 10s. 1d. for girls.

The highest net cost for boys was £24 9s. 8d. (at Rahoboth); the lowest, £19 2s. 11d. (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £24 6s. 10d. (High Park); the lowest, £17 11s. 5d. (Limerick).

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The amounts collected from parents of juveniles in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last five years were:— Parental contributions.

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	255 13 3	238 7 5	259 9 2	301 19 9	342 11 5
In the provinces,	170 9 8	303 2 11	243 0 1	299 0 7	372 0 8
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:					
Dublin,	38 6 6	52 1 8	61 8 4	85 0 7	88 1 8
In the provinces,	161 2 9	279 19 8	368 12 5	395 13 11	455 14 7
Total,	625 12 1	773 11 3	932 10 0	1,081 14 10	1,258 8 4

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1876, was 50, no school having been certified during the year. In March, 1876, the boys in the Parsonstown school were transferred to the Drogheda school, and they were replaced by the girls from the latter institution; and in future these schools will each admit children of one sex only, viz., boys in the Drogheda school and girls in that at Parsonstown. Number of industrial schools on 31st December, 1876.

At present, therefore, the schools are distributed thus:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	8	5
Girls,	33	4
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),	1	—
Total,	41	9

The school for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. (The school for girls, certified 4th November, 1869, that for young boys, certified 19th August, 1872.) It is virtually one school, but the residence for each sex is in a separate building which is sufficiently distant from the other. The inmates of both sexes attend the National school on the premises, under the charge of the Industrial School managers.

Number of inmates, 31st December, 1876.

The number of inmates in Industrial Schools on 31st December, 1876, was 4,768 (1,841 of boys and 2,927 of girls), in addition to which there were at that date on licence 329 (94 boys, 235 girls), absconded and not recovered 12 (boys); total under order of detention, 5,109 (1,947 of boys, 3,162 of girls). The corresponding numbers in 1875 were, in schools, 4,751 (1,818 boys, 2,933 girls); under order of detention, 5,024 (1,918 boys, 3,106 girls). These figures show an increase of 23 boys and a decrease of 6 girls, inmates of the schools, on 31st December, 1876, as compared with the number at end of 1875.

Admissions.

The admissions to Industrial Schools in 1876, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 761 (298 boys, 463 girls).

Age.

The AGES at admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From 6 to 8,	38	150	188
" 8 to 10,	86	137	223
" 10 to 12,	120	119	239
" 12 to 14,	54	57	111
Total,	298	463	761

Family circumstances.

The family circumstances were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	10	14	24
Both parents dead,	63	141	204
Father dead,	53	56	109
Mother dead,	6	11	17
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	45	60	105
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	82	147	229
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	39	34	73
Total,	298	463	761

It thus appears that only 199 of the 761 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1876 had a parent or parents who could be sued for their maintenance, and of these the father was dead in 109 cases.

Result of proceedings before magistrates.

The following is the result of the proceedings taken against the parents of children in 1876:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	47
Orders for payment granted,	107
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	19
Cases not yet brought before the court,	26
Total,	199

Should the circumstances of the parents in any of the above 26 cases improve, proceedings will immediately be taken against them to enforce parental contribution.

Of the 107 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered:—

In 107 cases
parents
ordered to
contribute.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2 to pay	5	0	4 to pay	0	10
1	3	0	1	0	9
4	2	6	2	0	7
9	2	0	32	0	6
6	1	6	8	0	4
3	1	4	15	0	3
6	1	3	3	0	1
11	1	0			

Average contribution 11d. each per week.

The discharges from Industrial Schools in 1876 were—boys 279, girls 408, total 687; being an increase of 50 of boys and a decrease of 29 of girls in 1876 as compared with the numbers in 1875. ^{Discharges in 1876.}

The following were the modes of disposal:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	131	252	383
Placed out through friends,	39	82	121
Emigrated,	8	18	26
Sent to sea,	22	—	22
Enlisted,	33	—	33
Discharged as diseased,	5	8	13
Committed to reformatories,	4	5	9
Died,	27	32	59
Absconded, and not recovered,	3	—	3
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	7	11	18
Total,	279	408	687

The deaths of children in Industrial Schools numbered in 1876, 7 of boys and 7 of girls more than in the previous year; the numbers being—20 of boys and 25 of girls in 1875, and 27 of boys and 32 of girls in 1876. They occurred in 25 schools, no death having taken place in the remainder (25 schools). The mortality gives a death-rate of 1·2 per cent., or 1 in every 80 of the inmates. In 1875, the death-rate was 0·96 per cent., or 1 out of every 101 children. At page 129 the causes of death are given with the names of the schools in which they occurred, and it will be seen from that table that only 3 cases of zymotic disease (fever) are recorded. No case of scarlatina occurred during the year, notwithstanding the prevalence of the epidemic in the country. One case of accidental drowning is reported of a boy when bathing; 3 of heart disease; 8 of diseases of the liver and stomach; 1 of pleuritis, 5 of bronchitis and other lung diseases; and apparently 38 of scrofula in its different phases, including 25 of tubercular consumption. I regret to have still to report the large number of deaths from scrofula in Industrial Schools; during the past year, the per-centage from this cause being even greater than in 1875. ^{Deaths, see table, p. 113.}

Total
admissions
and
discharges
since the
passing of
the Act.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1876, to—boys, 2,801; girls, 4,881; total, 7,682.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 852; girls, 1,678; total, 2,530.

These had been thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	322	832	1,154
To friends,	183	336	519
Emigrated,	35	141	176
Sent to sea,	58	—	58
Enlisted,	36	—	36
Discharged as diseased,	28	46	74
Committed to reformatory schools,	23	27	49
Died,	110	163	273
Absconded and not recovered,	8	2	10
Discharged on account of illegal commitments,	50	131	181
Total,	852	1,678	2,530

Results,
see table,
p. 110.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, were as follows:—

Discharges
during the
years
1873-4-5.

The total number discharged in the three years 1873-4-5 was 1,530 viz., boys, 509; girls, 1,021.

Of these, 14 boys and 10 girls were committed to Reformatories, 61 boys and 86 girls died in the schools, 54 boys were discharged from the Clondalkin and Gort schools (which were closed in 1874), and 37 boys and 82 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1876, was, therefore, 1,186, viz., 343 boys, 843 girls.

Of the boys, 9 died after discharge, leaving 334 to be reported on, of whom—

255, or 76.3 per cent.,	were reported as doing well.
4, or 1.2	" " doubtful.
4, or 1.2	" " convicted.
66, or 19.8	" " unknown.
5, or 1.5	" were recommitted to an Industrial School.

Of the 843 girls, 9 have since died, leaving 834 to be reported on, of whom—

741, or 88.8 per cent.,	were reported doing well.
20, or 3.5	" " doubtful.
60, or 7.2	" " unknown.
4, or 0.4	" were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The fuller details are as follows:—

—	Number Alive.	PER-CENTAGE.				Recommendations to an Industrial School.
		Doing well.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Convicted.	
Roman Catholic Boys, .	237	81.9	1.2	13.5	1.2	2.1
Protestant " .	97	62.9	1.0	35.1	1.0	—
Roman Catholic Girls, .	773	89.9	3.2	6.6	—	0.2
Protestant " .	61	75.4	6.6	14.7	—	3.2

The net cost per head for maintenance, deducting industrial profits and adding amount of disposal and loss to ordinary charges, ranged in the boys' schools from £27 1s. 6d. at Limerick, to £16 12s. 4d. at Greenmount, and £16 15s. 9d. at St. Nicholas, Cove-street. The cost in the two schools for young boys was £18 19s. 7d. at Drogheda, and £17 4s. at Cappoquin; and at the schools, Killarney, the amount was £16 19s. 9d. per head.

In the girls' schools the cost per head varied from £29 18s. 9d. at Lakelands, and £29 11s. 9d. at Hampton House, to £14 9s. 5d. at Training Home, and £14 3s. at Sligo.

In the boys' schools the largest industrial profits averaged £2 5s. 7d. per head at Limerick; £1 9s. at Artane; and £1 8s. 1d. per head at Greenmount. The average profits in the eleven boys' schools was £1 4s. 2d. per head. Losses occurred in the remaining two schools, viz.:—£21 2s. in the Gibraltar ship, Belfast, and £472 1s. in the Milltown industrial school, Belfast. As regards the former, it must be borne in mind that trades industries on board a training ship cannot be as remunerative as in other industrial schools, the boys being employed in making and mending their own clothes, and repairing the ship and fittings, no work being done for the public.

In the girls' schools the largest profits were at Hampton House, Belfast (£4 15s. 10d. per head); Sligo (£3 19s. 11d. per head); Westport (£3 8s. per head). The average profit in all the girls' schools was £1 14s. 1d. per head.

In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls, the profits amounted to £147 12s. 5d., or £1 8s. 8d. per head.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The returns of receipts and expenditure in Industrial Schools in Ireland show that the total receipts in 1876 were £97,715 12s. 6d., and the expenditure £128,216 16s. 8d., towards which expenditure the Treasury contributed £61,666 12s. 5d., or less than one-half.

Industrial Schools were first established in Ireland in the year 1869. The number of children under orders of detention on the 31st December in that year, was 248—65 boys and 183 girls. The amount paid out of the Treasury grant for their maintenance in 1869 was £568 4s.

The following show the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that period.

REVENUE.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	5,000 0 0	51,775 0 0	48,114 0 0	55,551 10 11	55,912 0 0	55,554 10 1	48,000 10 0
Subscriptions, &c.	5,000 0 0	5,112 10 11	11,400 0 0	14,557 1 0	15,000 10 0	4,877 0 0	10,000 10 0
Government Grants, &c.	100 0 0	5,775 10 0	4,000 10 11	4,000 1 0	14,700 11 0	14,075 0 0	15,000 10 0
Voluntary donations,	100 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	700 10 0	700 7 0	700 0 0	1,000 0 0
Gifts of library,	0 0 0	40 10 0	115 10 0	515 0 0	900 10 0	100 0 0	500 0 0
For sale,	100 10 10	1,500 0 0	5,000 10 0	400 4 0	400 0 0	900 10 11	1,000 0 0
Industrial profits,	—	—	—	5,000 1 0	4,500 10 0	4,500 10 0	4,500 10 0
Total receipts,	14,100 10 0	67,561 10 0	67,429 10 0	80,217 0 0	81,512 0 0	81,529 0 0	80,110 10 0

EXPENDITURE.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of officers,	1,500 10 0	4,100 0 0	4,400 10 0	4,500 0 0	4,600 10 0	1,500 1 0	5,200 0 0
Expenses for do.	500 0 0	5,200 0 0	5,700 0 0	6,100 0 10	6,000 0 0	5,000 10 0	4,500 0 0
Food of inmates,	7,000 0 0	16,700 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,500 10 0	16,500 10 0	16,000 10 0	15,500 0 0
Clothing for do.	1,000 0 0	5,000 10 0	5,000 0 0	11,400 10 0	10,700 10 0	10,700 0 0	10,500 10 11
Washing, fuel, and light,	100 0 0	5,000 10 0	5,700 1 1	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 10 0	5,000 10 0
Expenses incurred for do.	500 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 10 0	5,100 0 0	5,000 10 0	5,000 10 0	5,000 10 0
Furniture and outfit,	5,710 10 11	5,000 0 11	4,000 10 0	4,700 10 0	4,700 10 0	4,000 10 0	4,000 10 0
Printing, &c.	500 10 0	400 0 10	515 10 0	500 1 0	1,100 7 0	1,000 10 0	1,000 0 0
Traveling, &c.	50 10 0	100 0 0	500 10 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 10 0	100 0 0
Medical expenses, &c.	100 10 0	50 10 10	500 10 0	1,000 10 11	1,000 10 0	1,000 10 10	1,000 10 0
Expenses, &c.	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Books,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 11	5,000 0 0	5,000 11 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Stationery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shops,	20 0 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Building,	4,000 10 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 10 0	16,000 10 0	16,000 10 0	16,000 10 0
Loss on industrial department,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure,	24,100 10 0	67,561 10 0	67,429 10 0	80,217 0 0	81,512 0 0	81,529 0 0	80,110 10 0

The preceding returns show that a sum amounting to £160,644 17s. 10d. has been expended by managers of Industrial schools towards the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for industrial school purposes, in the course of the last seven years, ending 31st December, 1876, and I may add that during the present year—1877—a further considerable expenditure has been incurred by managers for that object, the returns of which will not be received in this office until after the close of the year.

£160,644
17s. 10d.
has already
been ex-
pended on
buildings.

When it is remembered that this large sum has been obtained from private resources, or else borrowed on personal security, or collected through voluntary subscriptions from the public, we have good evidence of the zeal and earnestness which have prompted the managers to incur so large an expenditure.

Notwithstanding that a sum amounting to £23,756 7s. 6d. was raised and expended on the Artane School alone during the six years of its existence ending 31st December, 1876, much remains yet to be done to render that institution complete in all respects, and the same may be said of every other Reformatory and Industrial school for boys in Ireland. Many of the schools for girls, on the contrary, are much more perfect, the ladies who manage them having expended more or less of their private fortunes on the school premises, in order to secure the more effectual means of carrying out the training of the children intrusted to their care, and to provide the appliances necessary for that object.

Artane
School.

Girls'
Schools.

I calculate that at least £20,000 more than the sum stated above will be required to perfect the buildings at the Artane School, and a further sum of £10,000 to provide all the appliances which the managers desire to have for the training of their boys. I believe, however, that through the energy of the director of that school, the funds necessary for those objects will be ultimately obtained.

Further
expenditure
required.

The manager of the Tralee School is training his boys to be skilled tradesmen, but the school buildings are defective in many respects, and the land attached to the institution is insufficient to teach the boys farm husbandry. The brig which it was originally proposed to have placed in Tralee Bay, in connexion with this school, has not been provided.

Tralee
School.

Lord Stuart de Decies, anxious to improve the social condition of the poor in his district, obtained from Government the promise of a certificate for an Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys at Ring, near Dungarvan, county Waterford, in which it is proposed that young boys, when fit to leave the Cappoquin School, shall be trained to the age of fourteen or sixteen years.

Dungarvan
School.

The building for the school has been partially erected, assisted by subscriptions from Lord Stuart De Decies and the leading nobility and gentry of the county Waterford. Sufficient funds not having been provided, the building at Ring remains incomplete and unoccupied.

Although I advocate that facilities be granted for obtaining loans of money on favourable terms and on unexceptional private security for the erection and completion of Reformatory and Industrial School buildings, and for the purchase of land for their

Loans from
Board of
Public
Works
desirable.

use, I do not recommend that grants of public money in perpetuity be given for that object.

Appliances
absent for
want of
funds.

I feel assured that managers do not require different terms from those now granted to other public works or institutions. If money could be obtained from the Board of Works on the usual terms, the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools could then insist on the necessary appliances being provided for the schools. Those appliances cannot now be procured owing to the want of funds. Several Industrial Schools in Ireland, the managers of which could not provide the accommodation and appliances which I deemed necessary, had to be closed at a considerable pecuniary loss to their founders.

The statute of 1868, which authorized the establishment of Industrial Schools in Ireland, was intended as an experiment. In consequence of prejudices which, however, are now fast wearing away, the Act when passed was shorn of many useful provisions which are in force in other portions of the United Kingdom.

Although deprived of advantages possessed by managers in charge of similar institutions in Great Britain, the managers of Irish Schools have overcome many difficulties by which they were impeded.

No amend-
ment in
Irish
Statute.

During the nine years which have passed since the Irish statute came into force, no attempt has been made to amend its defects, which I have already enumerated in my reports on Industrial Schools in former years.

In the Act for Great Britain many useful amendments have been made to facilitate the working of the Industrial Schools system in that country, and I trust that at some future period they may also be introduced into the Act for Ireland.

Prospects
of schools.

I must acknowledge that, notwithstanding the defects of the Irish Act, it has been most successful, and should the facilities granted by statute to managers in the sister kingdom be extended to this country, I feel sanguine that many of the schools managed under the present system in Ireland will in very few years be classed amongst the best in Europe.

The volun-
tary system.

The voluntary system on which the Irish schools are mainly based, and which has worked so satisfactorily in the reformation of convict women at Golden Bridge Reformatory for upwards of twenty years, is such, that when intrusted to earnest and efficient managers is always sure to obtain the most favourable results. Such institutions may safely be left to the zeal and guidance of men and women whose lives and fortunes are alike devoted to the work which they have undertaken. Their motives are far higher than any that can be created by the hope of pecuniary advantage, and long experience satisfies me of the utter hopelessness of the reclamation of youth or the proper training of children of the pauper class under any other system.

Children in
Union
Work-
houses.

My knowledge of the working of the Poor Law since its introduction into this part of the United Kingdom has convinced me that the cheerless gloom, and degrading influences and habits found in the great majority of our workhouses are not surroundings proper for the reclamation and training of those children whose

infant life has been contaminated and passed in the haunts of vice.

The pauper whose adversity or misuse of life has driven him to end his days in a workhouse is not the proper companion or instructor to form the character of youth. Broken down by adversity or degraded by vice, to him should not be intrusted the duty of imprinting on the weak but impressible mind of childhood a spirit of industry. He is unfit for such an office, and can never teach youth to do otherwise than to cling to charity for support. To prevent the vagrant and friendless child from degenerating into the criminal far other and higher influences must be brought to bear, and no system short of that pursued in the Irish schools can ultimately be successful.

Table 16 (Appendix) records the number of children of each sex who have been discharged from the Irish schools during the seven years which have elapsed since their establishment, up to the close of the year 1876.

Number of
children
discharged.

That table shows that 2,530 children (852 boys and 1,678 girls) have been discharged from the schools during those years. I have endeavoured by every means in my power to test the results of the training of the children by their conduct subsequent to their discharge.

With that object I have each year addressed a circular to the Governors of county and borough gaols throughout the kingdom, and their returns fully corroborate the reports of managers of the schools who state that very few indeed of the children, male or female, who have been trained in Industrial Schools in Ireland have been afterwards convicted of crime.

Small
number
convicted
of crime.

Incredible as it may seem only 8 cases* have been reported, viz., 5 of boys and 3 of girls, out of the 2,530 children who have been discharged from the schools since their establishment. One of these, a boy, was only one week an inmate of the school from which he absconded. The father of another kept a gaming table at fairs and markets, and his mother was a pickpocket. The boy himself was originally sent to the school, for having false keys in his possession. One of the girls was discharged from the school by the Chief Secretary in 1869 as being of weak intellect and incapable of industrial training. She was afterwards committed in August, 1871, to High Park Reformatory

* Detailed account of convictions:—

1. B. M. Only 2 months in school; discharged as idiotic; committed to Reformatory for larceny; is now a confirmed idiot.
2. C. C. Discharged after 2 years in school; was placed in service, but stole a breast-pin from her employer, and was sent to a Reformatory.
3. P. C. Son of a convict; was 8 times convicted of larceny, and is now under sentence of 5 years' P. S.
4. C. B. Only a week in school when absconded, and was not re-admitted; was sent to Reformatory, and has since enlisted.
5. M. F. Was 2 years in school; 14 years old when admitted; her mother an idiotic pauper in workhouse.
6. M. D. Only 10 months in school; was discharged on memorial of parent; is now in Reformatory for being concealed with intent to steal.
7. M. C. Five years in school; sentenced to one month's imprisonment for illegal possession of bellows.
8. C. F. Was 4 years in school; sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for larceny of iron.

for breaking glass, but the manager reports that "she was imbecile and quite unfit for any employment." The only surviving parent of another of the girls was an idiot in the Enniscorthy workhouse. Besides these 8 children convicted after discharge from the schools, 3 others, a boy and 2 girls, who had been placed, on licence, in situations were guilty of larcenies, and were sent to Reformatories.

Children
whom
miscon-
ducted
themselves
in Industrial
Schools sent
to Reforma-
tories.

During the period named 49 children (22 boys and 27 girls) who misconducted themselves in the Industrial Schools were sent to Reformatories for breaches of rules and various offences, detailed accounts of each case are given in table 24, Appendix, p. 134.

It is remarkable that the parents of the children who thus misconducted themselves belonged for the most part to the criminal classes or were insane.

Italian
children im-
ported by
Padroni in-
to Ireland.

The attention of the Chief Secretary in Ireland having been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere are imported into this country by persons known as *Padroni*. The children are utilized by those people for the purpose of earning money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise. As it is most important in the interests of the poor friendless children that this traffic be suppressed by every available means, the Irish Government have issued circulars to Resident Magistrates throughout the country, copies of which are given at page 93, Appendix IV., of this report.

In order to carry out the object of the circulars above referred to, I have had an interview with Signore Cavaliere Carlo Cattaneo, Consul-General for Italy in Ireland, and he has consented to pay the cost of maintenance of the children in the Industrial schools to which they may be sent by magistrates, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week during the period of their detention. It is to be hoped that through this arrangement the above-mentioned scandalous traffic will be suppressed, and the poor children rescued from the life of misery and degradation into which they have been betrayed.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Capt. Albert Dent, R.N., Belfast.
"	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
"	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, O.C., Belfast.
"	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
"	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
"	3. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
"	4. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
"	5. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
"	6. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Edmund A. Shanahan.
"	7. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
"	8. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Name as
certified
in Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoops.
" . . .	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.
" . . .	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Marion Campbell.
" . . .	4. Menth Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
" . . .	5. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
" . . .	6. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY, . . .	1. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
" . . .	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
" . . .	3. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
" . . .	4. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
" . . .	5. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerina.
KERRY, . . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary D. S. Cotter.
" . . .	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
" . . .	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
" . . .	4. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
KILKENNY, .	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.	
KING's, .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.	
LIMERICK, .	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.	
"	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.	
"	3. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Patrick A. Martin.	
LONGFORD, .	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.	
LOUTH, .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.	
MAYO, .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Davis.	
MONAGHAN, .	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.	
ROSCOMMON, .	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan.	
SLIGO, .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.	
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.	
"	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Carroll.	
"	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza Grene.	
"	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.	
TYRONE, .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.	

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
” .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine O'Halloran.
WEXFORD, .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
” .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Agnes Maguire.
WICKLOW, .	1. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in
IRELAND during the year 1876.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL, BELFAST, FOR PROTESTANT BOYS.—
Certified 13th March, 1880.

Inspected 10th March and 19th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 65.

State of premises.—I found the institution in a creditable condition when I inspected it in 1876. The buildings were in sound repair, well cared, clean, and orderly—the dormitories properly ventilated, and the general arrangements good. £52 8s. was expended on the buildings during the year. The farm is well managed, and the excellent corn, root, and vegetable crops which grow on a soil naturally stiff and difficult of culture, show what can be obtained by spade labour and judicious treatment, even on land of an inferior description.

The progressive annual decrease in the number of inmates tells injuriously on the income of the school, which, with the exception of private subscriptions, is derived from a capitation grant. The number of admissions during the year 1876, were only 12; the discharges 18. The average number of inmates in 1874 was 76; in 1875, 70; in 1876, 65. These figures are, however, satisfactory as showing the decrease of crime amongst the juvenile classes of Ulster, in which province this is the only reformatory for males.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no serious illness, no death. There has been no death amongst the inmates of this school since the year 1873.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of some cases of absconding, no grave offence in the school is reported during 1876. The manager states that the conduct of the boys was generally satisfactory, a good spirit prevailed in the school, and discipline was well maintained.

Educational state.—Fair progress was made in the scholastic department of the school in 1876. Reading, writing, geography, dictation, and arithmetic are taught, and some of the boys are well advanced in their classes; considerable difficulty however, has been experienced in teaching some of the bigger boys, who were quite illiterate when admitted. A library has been formed for the use of the inmates, it at present contains between 500 and 600 vols., and the committee request further donations. It is largely availed of by the boys. Religious exercises are conducted daily by the manager, morning and evening, besides which moral and religious instruction is given during the week by the chaplains, Revds. Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Welland. They report that the Sunday school has been working satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—In addition to the agricultural training which the boys receive in farming and market gardening on the 40 statute acres attached to the institution, the inmates are taught by competent

trades instructors tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, box-making, printing, and paper-bag making. The committee have gone to considerable expense to render the printing department complete. They have now, besides the ordinary printing machine, a new "Arab" machine which has been purchased at a cost of £61.

A green-house has been erected at a cost of £50, to assist in training boys in practical flower gardening and the management of a conservatory.

Fourteen boys work on the farm, 6 in the market garden, 6 in the printing office, six in the tailor's shop, and six in the shoemaker's shop, 8 are employed in the carpenter's shop, and the remainder in other departments. The boys are occupied for 8 hours daily at industrial work, and attend school in the evenings.

A small steam-engine has been erected to facilitate labour in the carpenter's shop. It has well repaid its cost, and has been of great advantage to the department.

Staff.—The committee report that Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the resident managers of the establishment, continue to merit their confidence, and show the greatest anxiety to advance the boys by every means in their power. My experience of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay's success satisfies me that they well deserve the appreciation of the committee, for their efficient management of the school during the year. There are likewise resident on the premises, an assistant master, a land steward, a gardener, and general assistant. Four trades instructors and a farm carter who are non-resident, are employed daily.

Discharges in 1876.—14 sent to employment or to friends, including one who went to sea, 1 was discharged on account of disease, 1 emigrated, 2 enlisted. Total 18.

Total cost, £1,888 17s. 5d., of which £1,673 5s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £25 14s. 10d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £24 0s. 9d. Industrial profits, £273 15s. 6d.

Results.—Of 67 cases discharged during the three years 1873-4-5—45 are doing well; 13 were reconvicted of crime; 8 have been lost sight of; and 1 has since died.

The boys placed in service have shown considerable aptitude for the occupations selected for them; one who received a certificate from the Board of Trade is now a mate on board a merchant vessel, others have obtained similar advancement in their respective callings. Mr. Barclay showed me letters which he had received from boys placed out, the writers of which have evidently obtained the confidence of their employers by their good conduct.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, UPTON.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 24th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 195.

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £1,027 11s. 2d. has been expended on buildings during the year. The interest in the lease of 79 acres of good land has been purchased and added to the farm which now

consists of 206 statute acres. 161 feet of new workshops have been erected with band-room and a day-room, 135 feet long, 19 feet wide, and 13 feet high, in which the boys can exercise in wet weather. The gas-house has been raised and enlarged, the farm-yard added to; the old forge, which was too small and insufficient, has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and a plumber's and gas-fitter's workshop has been fitted up. Much has been done to improve the premises, but much still remains to be done to make the school equal to its requirements.

On a late visit to the institution I found that buildings on the new farm are now being fitted up as residences for trades masters, qualified to instruct the boys. One serious defect has been remedied, the water in the tank is now filtered and rendered safe for drinking purposes. The heating of the school during the winter is insufficient.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths from consumption occurred in the school during the year. The general health of the inmates was, however, very satisfactory. No contagious disease of any kind occurred, and the medical officers report most favourably of the sanitary condition of the establishment during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys during 1876, was all he could expect. Two ineffectual attempts to abscond were the most serious offences reported, and discipline was firmly maintained during the year.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. Over two-thirds of the boys were illiterate on admission. On a late inspection I found that 60 could read and write well; 80 indifferently, the rest more or less imperfectly. 130 could work proportion, practice, and compound rules, and 40 the simple rules of arithmetic. The brass band belonging to the school continues to progress satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—The farm is well cultivated, principally by spado labour, and the crops are good. I found on the land, 14 cows giving milk, 15 young cattle, 3 horses, and 28 pigs. The new buildings for the farm bailiff and trades instructors will facilitate not only an improved management of the land, but likewise the development of the trades, as skilled workmen will then be enabled to reside on the premises. Carpentry, baking, smith's work, plumbing, gas making, painting, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught.

Staff.—Rev. M. Graley, manager, assisted by 12 brothers, a chaplain, and 8 other officers managed the establishment in 1876. I regret to learn that Mr. Graley has resigned the office of manager. He did much during his short term of office. He has been succeeded by the Rev. John Hayde.

Discharges.—Thirty-seven boys were discharged in 1876, of these 25 obtained employment, or returned to friends, 6 emigrated, 1 enlisted, 2 died, and 3 went to sea.

Results of 184 cases discharged in 1873-4-5—114 are known to be doing well, 2 are doubtful, 6 have died, 13 have been re-convicted of crime, and the condition of 49 has not been ascertained. The number of unknown cases is more by one than in 1875, and it would be very desirable if a patronage society were established in Cork in connexion with this reformatory, and likewise if the manager could induce all the boys after they leave to correspond with their old masters in the school.

Total cost for 1876, £5,051 5s. 3d., of which £3,761 16s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £19 5s. 10d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 2s. 11d. Industrial profits, £289 15s. 2d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AT
DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 31st December, 1858.

Inspected 17th January, 6th April, &c., 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 53.

State of premises.—A sum of £150 was judiciously laid out on buildings in 1876. The farm offices are amongst the best attached to any school in Ireland. Vast water and gas have been brought to every part of the premises, which are kept in the most perfect order.

This Reformatory ranks amongst the best managed institutions of the kind in Ireland; the apartments are lofty, and ventilated on the most approved system, with bath-room, water-closet, and lavatory, on every story.

The manager reports that she is for the present unable to complete the arrangements which would make this school perfect, and it must be remembered that up to the present time a sum of £4,500 has been expended on the institution which has had a daily average of only 53 inmates.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in this school has been remarkably good during the year; no serious illness, no death; the children shew by their appearance the great care bestowed on them. They are for the most part very happy and contented.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. Constantly under the supervision of the Sisters, the girls are trained to habits of industry, cleanliness and order. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music are taught, and the scholastic as well as the industrial training of the girls is well attended to.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. Needlework and machine work are taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the shops. They likewise cut out and make shirts, and one class is employed in the manufacture of gloves for one of the principal houses in Dublin. This work requires the greatest cleanliness and neatness, and besides teaching a trade, by which a competence can be earned, affords an excellent training for the girls in habits of precision and tidiness.

Some of the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely. They cook, bake bread, do house work, make butter, milk a large number of cows (10), and care from 30 to 40 pigs, besides a quantity of poultry. They work on the farm and in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary McDonnell, manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Discharges in 1876.—Seven girls were placed in respectable situations and are giving satisfaction. One returned to her friends, and one girl whose connexions in Dublin were very bad, and who gave much trouble to the managers, was transferred to the penal Reformatory at Monaghan.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1876 was £1,558 6s. 2d., of which £1,099 0s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges for each inmate £20 14s. 8d. for the year. Net cost per head, including profits on industrial departments, rent disposal, £24 6s. 10d. Industrial profits, £118 0s. 7d.

Results.—Of 29 cases discharged during the years 1873-4-5-23 are stated to be doing well; 2 have been reconvicted of crime, 2 have been lost sight of; 1 is in a Lunatic Asylum, and 1 has died since her discharge.

DUBLIN.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 21st December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 34.

State of premises.—The new workshop for the accommodation of the carpenters and the boys employed at the lathes was completed in 1876. A four-horse power portable steam engine which has been placed in it, is used for working two circular saws and four wood turner's lathes. The farm which consists of six acres of land, is cultivated as a market garden. It is well managed and excellent crops of different kinds of vegetables have been grown on it.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates was very good; no serious illness occurred during the year; no death. The sanitary arrangements in the school were carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—A firm, but mild discipline is maintained in this school, and the general conduct of the boys was satisfactory. Five cases of absconding however occurred; three of the boys who absconded were at once recaptured by the police with the assistance of one of the boys who acts as monitor. The other two were at large for some hours. Two of the absconders who were ringleaders were brought before the Magistrates and sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

A system of marks used in this school is found to have very beneficial results.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught. Three hours are daily devoted to scholastic instruction. The teacher has been trained under the National Board and is well qualified. The Hon. Secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Monahan, and Rev. T. R. S. Collins, carefully supervise the literary as well as the moral and religious instruction of the inmates.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, turning, tailoring, and shoemaking, are carried on in this school, and some boys instructed in these trades who have since been discharged are now earning a competence thereby. The ground attached to the school which is worked as a market garden proved very remunerative during the year, the profits on the six acres of ground amounted to £98 4s. 3d. The profits on the trades £141 10s. 11d.

Staff.—Mr. Thomas Hanna, the Manager, and Mrs. Hanna, matron, continue to manage this school to the satisfaction of the Committee, and I consider them to be zealous and efficient officers. Mr. James Donnetz, who is schoolmaster and assistant, is well qualified. Two other officers are on the staff, and tradesmen who do not reside on the premises attend daily to instruct the boys in the various handicrafts taught.

Discharges, 1876.—Eight lads were discharged in 1876, 6 of these were sent to employment or to friends, and 2 enlisted in H.M. service.

Total cost for 1876, £1,086 3s. 10d., of which £1,028 18s. 4d. was for ordinary maintenance, making cost per head £30 5s. 3d. Net cost, including profit, &c., £24 9s. 8d. Industrial profit, £239 15s. 2d.

Results.—Of 35 cases discharged in 1873-4-5—28 doing well; 4 have been lost sight of, and 3 have been reconvicted.

The Manager continues to correspond with his former pupils, and the letters which he receives from them show the good results of the teaching imparted.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET,
DUBLIN.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 20th December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 19.

State of premises.—No material alteration was made in the buildings during the year, but I always found them on my inspections remarkably clean, and orderly; the ventilation good and the premises in sound repair.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness, no death during the year. The girls by their healthy appearance show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally most satisfactory. Discipline well maintained in the school. The girls are obedient, industrious, and appear cheery and happy. The tidy and regular habits instilled into the girls by Miss Cooke the Manager, have a very beneficial effect on their afterlife. The system of marks which prevails in this school has a most salutary effect, some of the girls have not lost a single mark during the year.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and English history, are taught. The senior classes are instructed in simple and compound proportion, interest and vulgar fractions; the junior classes learn elementary arithmetic and compound rules. The school is progressing favourably. One hour daily is set apart for religious and moral instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, they cut out and make their own clothing, are taught the use of the sewing machine, and their spare time is employed in knitting socks for their own use and for the public; they are likewise taught household duties, to wash and make up fine linen, and are trained as domestic servants. They cook and do all the work of the establishment, and are employed in the painting, papering, whitewashing, &c. of the premises.

The large profit of £4 4s. 2d. for each girl in 1876, shows that they are kept industriously employed, and trained to be useful servants.

Staff.—Miss Cooke, who has for so many years managed this school with so much zeal and efficiency, is assisted in the management by Miss Fitzgerald, who has charge of the secular instruction of the children. She likewise gives satisfaction to the Committee. Additional assistants are employed when necessary.

Discharges in 1876.—One to employment, two to friends.

Total cost for 1876, £545 7s. 5d., of which £459 2s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £24 3s. 3d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £24 3s. 5d. Industrial profit, £80.0s. 3d.

Results.—Of 13 cases discharged during 1873–4–5, 8 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 4 have been lost sight of.

One girl committed from an Industrial School as incorrigible, in March, 1874, was licensed to employment, on 24th October, 1876. She is now stated to be a most exemplary girl, and continues to sustain the excellent character which she earned before she left the Reformatory. With few exceptions the girls discharged give general satisfaction; they frequently visit the institution, which they still regard as their home.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 6th May, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 53.

State of premises.—No alteration has been made in the premises during the year. The buildings are in sound repair, remarkably clean, orderly, and well kept. The most perfect order and regularity prevail in every part of the establishment. The children cultivate flowers, and keep the premises in the nicest possible order. The dressed grounds are well laid out, with a conservatory attended to by the children.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness occurred during the year; no death. The girls by their appearance show the great care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the inmates of the school; a mild but firm discipline is maintained, which works most successfully. Several girls were sent to very respectable situations as servants, during 1876, where they have given satisfaction. A good spirit prevails in the establishment, amongst the inmates, who are obedient and industrious.

Educational state.—A sound primary education is given to the inmates. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and dictation are taught. The girls sing well in parts, and are instructed according to Hullah's system.

Industrial training.—This department continues to be most carefully attended to. Needlework in all its branches, dressmaking, and embroidery are taught; the girls learn cookery and every other household duty which will enable them to fill respectable situations when discharged from the institution. They cut out and make their own dresses, make shirts for the shops, and work at point and guipure lace. They make butter, bake bread, do laundry, farm, and dairy work.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges.—In 1876, 5 sent to employment, and 5 returned to friends. The sentence of one absconder expired.

Total cost in 1876, £1,376 18s. 10s. of which £1,090 4s. 1d. was for maintenance and management, making cost per head on ordinary charges, £20 11s. 5d. Net cost, including profit, &c., £22 15s. 3d. Industrial loss £69 9s. 11d.

Results.—Of 22 cases discharged in 1873-4-5—19 are doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—
Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 22nd April and 4th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, 337.

State of premises.—A sum of £1,620 8s. was judiciously expended on buildings and on the improvement of the land of this reformatory in 1876. Trades shops have been erected, the engine house has been commenced, a quantity of machinery has been purchased and other improvements have been made. The grounds have been tastefully laid out, and rows of large trees have been planted with judgment and effect.

In this school effective arrangements are being made for the training and improvement of the inmates. Still much remains to be done, but when completed, according to the programme of the manager, this reformatory will hold a high position amongst such institutions. The number of inmates has diminished from 369 in 1875 to 337 in 1876. The boys are for the most part much grown, and it is to be desired that their labour may be turned to the best advantage, by the aid of the machinery which has been purchased, but which is not yet in use. There are more than sufficient hands in the institution to carry on work efficiently, and to train many of the inmates to be useful and self-supporting members of society.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in 1876; 2 from consumption, and 1 the result of an accident. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that no blame attached to any person. The health of the boys was generally very good, and no epidemic occurred during the year. One boy of scrofulous tendency, much diseased, very vicious, and of weak intellect, who should never have been admitted to the school, has given much trouble. The manager applied for his discharge, but as the boy had no settled place of abode previous to committing, no workhouse up to the present has agreed to receive him. He is not a fit case for a lunatic asylum, and he cannot be turned adrift.*

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory in 1876, discipline well maintained. The penal class in the old prison continues to have a most salutary effect; it is principally used for the safe keeping of absconders.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and dictation are taught. A class for instruction in surveying has been formed, and the principal teacher in the school who was trained under the Board of National Education is zealous and efficient. Good brass and string bands have been formed.

Industrial training.—A class for printing has been established, in which 12 boys are instructed by an intelligent teacher, and the Annual Report of the Glencree Reformatory, which was printed by them is well executed. Carpentry, cooperage, smith's work, harness making, coach making, stone cutting, masonry, shoemaking, tailoring, and baking are taught in this school under competent trades instructors.

The boys also work in the gas house, and on the farm of 115 acres, they are trained to the use of the newest agricultural implements, as well as in the caring of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The young boys sew and knit during bad weather. The croydons, jamming cars, carts and harness made in this school are in much request in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Rev. P. J. Gaughren, manager, assisted by twelve Brothers, and sixteen other officers.

Discharges.—In 1876 134 were sent to employment or to friends, 9 emigrated, and 3 died. One went to sea, 1 enlisted, and the sentences of 3 absconders expired.

Total cost in 1876, £9,138 9s. 11d., of which £6,965 was for maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £20 13s. 4d. Net cost, deducting industrial profits, £23 7s. 3d. Industrial loss £38 0s. 9d.

Results.—Of 32 boys discharged during the years 1873–4–5, 30 are stated to be doing well; and two were reconvicted.

* Since the above was in type, the boy has been entered by the Chief Secretary to be discharged from the Reformatory, when he will be eligible for admission into the workhouse of the Tullamore union, in which the Reformatory is situate.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 47.

State of premises.—No change has been made in the buildings during the year. As has already been observed in former reports, they are old, and it would be very desirable if the proposal to erect a new building on a new model were carried out.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1876; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was very satisfactory; and that she reposes the greatest confidence in them, which on no occasion has been abused. She adds "the girls are very happy and contented."

Educational state.—Reading, writing from dictation, and geography are taught. The girls sing well in harmony together. Needlework in various branches, laundrywork, baking, cooking, and housework are taught. The girls work in the garden, and a commendable spirit of industry prevails amongst them. Hence the large profits of £163 16s. although the average number of inmates in the school during the year was only 47.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson, the lady superintendent, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1876, but Mrs. Lawson having resigned her charge, she has been succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Bartley, who so long and efficiently managed the Industrial School at New Ross.

Discharges in 1876.—8 were sent to employment or to friends.

Total cost for 1876, £989 13s. 6d., of which £922 0s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £19 12s. 4d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 11s. 5d. Industrial profits, £163 16s.

Results.—Of 30 discharges during 1873–4–5—18 are stated to be well conducted; the characters of 3 are doubtful; 6 others unknown, 2 have been reconvicted of crime, and 1 has since died.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 12th July and 21st September, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 71.

State of premises.—The premises were well cared during the year, and some beneficial alterations have been made during the year. The classroom has been wainscoted, and all the woodwork repainted. But further improvements are still much required, especially in the laundry and out-houses.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death during the year. All girls who show tendency to scrofula or consumption are given large quantities of cod liver oil, which has a most salutary effect; eggs are also largely used by the inmates, and preparations of

quinine when necessary. On a late inspection I did not find a single sick child in the establishment.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that at no period since the establishment of the reformatory has the conduct of the girls been so satisfactory as at present. The faults are few and trifling, punishments rare, and the solitary cells seldom used. No case of absconding occurred during the year, and when it is remembered that this institution holds the place of a penal reformatory for girls and that refractory cases are transferred to it from other institutions, the conduct of the inmates is evidence of the satisfactory results of the discipline enforced in the institution. The system of marks used in this school is found to be a powerful auxiliary towards reformation, and the girls gradually acquire habits of cleanliness, order, and industry.

Educational state.—The educational condition of this school is satisfactory. Reading, writing and dictation are taught. The girls work during the day and attend school for three hours during the evening.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school: the girls cut out and make their own dresses, and do work for the public. They are taught the use of the sewing machine, the manufacture of point and guipure lace, crocheted work, and embroidery; they work in the laundry, dairy, and farmyard, they cook and do housework. They wash and make up fine linen for several families in the neighbourhood. They work on a small quantity of land attached to the establishment, care pigs and poultry; the making of mattresses has been added to the industries carried on in this school, and the work has been found useful and remunerative. The principle on which this school is managed is that active work is given as a reward, never as a punishment.

Discharges.—During 1876, 10 girls went to employment or returned to their friends, 3 emigrated.

Total cost in 1876, £1,596 4s. 6d., of which £1,440 0s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £30 5s. 7d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 6s. 8d. Industrial profit in 1876, £152 7s. 8d.

Results.—Of the 42 discharged in 1873-4-5—31 are known to be doing well, 10 are doubtful, and 1 has been lost sight of. Some of the 31 girls known to be doing well now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager after discharge.

It is satisfactory to observe that of the 42 girls discharged during the last three years only one has been lost sight of, showing how carefully the lady superintendent looks to the future of the girls confided to her care.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCHIE, ENNISKERRY.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 19th November, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, 275.

State of premises.—Some of the defects in this establishment pointed out in former reports have been remedied, but still much remains to be done, and the school is still overcrowded. In my report for 1874, I re-

ferred to the essential requirements of a large play-hall, and extensive workshops, in which the inmates could be usefully employed, when deep snow lies on the ground, or wind and rain prevent labour on the mountain.

The kitchen and many of the outoffices are very imperfect, and a new infirmary should be provided.

It will be seen on reference to the tables that £1,377 4s. 7d. has been expended on buildings in 1876. A range of workshops measuring 150 feet in length, by 31 feet 6 inches in breadth, was commenced, but has not yet been completed. A portion of it was roofed in a temporary manner and is now used as a workshop for cabinet-making. It has been fitted up with circular and hand saws, fret saws, lathes, boring, dowelling, and mortising machines, the whole worked by Lefell's Patent American turbine water-wheel. The wheel measures 5½ inches in diameter, and is worked by pipes from a tank on the mountain intended for the ordinary water supply of the establishment. The water power for wheel through these pipes is very limited, but since the commencement of 1877, the tank has been enlarged, and pipes of greater bore are being substituted. On a late inspection I called the attention of the manager to the necessity of having a quantity of new bedding supplied. I also pointed out other improvements which are very necessary, and advised that the dormitory should be better kept. The new smithy will contain three fires blown by a circular fan. It is fitted up on the most improved principle, but has not yet been set to work. It would be very desirable if it and the other shops were completed and occupied as soon as possible.

Health and general condition.—Very good. No serious illness: no death. Some cases of Ophthalmia occurred which were successfully treated in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the boys during 1876, he states that they were with few exceptions docile, obedient, and diligent at their work. Five cases of absconding are reported, all of which have since been retaken.

Educational state.—Of the 64 boys admitted in 1876, 34 were quite illiterate, 18 could read imperfectly, and the remainder (12), could both read and write fairly. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography, are taught; some few of the boys learn geometry, algebra, and outline drawing, when it may be useful for their trades.

Staff.—Rev. M. Gaughren, manager, assisted by 1 clergyman and 16 lay brothers, a schoolmaster, master tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, blacksmith, bandmaster, and night watchman.

Discharges.—Nineteen boys were discharged during 1876, of whom 9 returned to friends, 3 went to situations, 1 emigrated, 4 enlisted, 1 went to sea, and the sentence of one expired while an absconder from the school.

Results.—Of 310 boys discharged during 1873-4-5, 232 are doing well, 6 have since died, 9 are doubtful, 41 have been re-convicted, and 22 lost sight of.

Total cost, £7,538 6s. 7d., of which £5,913 7s. 8d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £21 10s. per head; net cost, £30 5s. 6d.; industrial profits, £684 19s. 10d.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1873.

Inspected 17th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, . . . 218

State of premises.—I was much pleased with the neatness, order, and scrupulous cleanliness, which I found in every part of the ship on my visit. The ventilation is fair, but permission having been obtained from the Admiralty to make further improvements, I would suggest that the ports of the *Orlop* deck be cut as soon as possible.

A sum of £375 18s. 8d. was laid out on repairs of the ship during the year, and a further sum must be at once expended on the caulking and ballasting the ship, as well as to procure additional mooring in order to prevent the chances of further injury from heavy gales, such as were experienced during the past year, and which did considerable damage to the vessel.

I regret to observe the great falling off in the annual subscriptions and donations for the support of this admirable institution, which is the only school-ship in Ireland, and should be supported. The subscriptions and donations in 1876 amounted to only £154; in 1875 they were £593; and in 1874, £655.

The Committee confidently appeal to the public to increase their subscriptions, and not allow this valuable institution to languish for the want of sufficient funds. In other parts of the United Kingdom, public money levied by rates can be obtained for providing the necessary fittings for training ships. In Ireland no such power exists, yet the subscriptions for the *Gibraltar* contrast most unfavourably with those for training ships in England and Scotland. A few benevolent citizens of Belfast devote their time to the management, and have subscribed largely to maintain the ship, and they will I am sure be supported by the public who have reaped so much good from their exertions.

Health and general condition.—Six deaths occurred amongst the inmates of this institution during the year; 1 from pleurisy; 2 from consumption, and 3 from other scrofulous affections, brain and hip diseases.

On my visit I saw a marked improvement in the general appearance of the boys, showing the care and attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Captain Superintendent reports that the conduct of the boys during the year was very good; and whenever trust was reposed in them, it was in no instance abused. The boys appear cheery and happy; they are trained to habits of self-reliance and industry.

Educational state.—The boys receive a sound primary education, and the teachers are efficient; reading, writing, spelling, grammar, dictation, and geography are taught. Rev. Thomas W. Roe, LL.D., the Incumbent of Ballymacarret reports in the visitors' book, that at a careful examination of the boys which he made, the results were most satisfactory, their answers quick and intelligent. Rev. J. M. Dickson likewise carefully examined the boys in the Holy Scriptures, and testifies to their excellent answering.

The band is admirably trained under an efficient teacher, and I was much pleased with the execution of some difficult pieces of music, which were played on the day of my visit.

Industrial training.—The Admiralty have supplied two small guns together with small arms and single sticks, for the purpose of drill and exercise, and quite recently a gunnery instructor was appointed. Such an officer became necessary by recent regulations which require that all boys must serve two years under an Admiralty instructor, and pass an examination before being admitted to the Royal Navy. Boys will then be eligible for enrolment in the Third Class Royal Naval Reserve after one year and six months' training on board the ship, provided they are under engagement to serve in a merchant ship at sea.

Practical seamanship, boating (rowing and sailing), knotting, splicing, reefing, swimming, and generally all the duties of a seafaring life are taught, besides shoemaking, tailoring, sailmaking, and carpentry.

As far as possible the boys are instructed to make and mend their own clothes and boots; some are employed under the carpenter and sailmaker in the repairs of the ship. The majority are, however, quite too young to be beneficially employed at these works.

Staff.—A. Dent, esq., Honorary Secretary; Captain E. F. Kerby, R.N., Captain Superintendent, and 13 other officers, including two chief officers, three instructors, schoolmaster, clerk, cook, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, and bandmaster.

Total cost of the establishment in 1876, £4,313 17s. 9d., of which £3,775 12s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management.

Cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 6s. 4d.; net cost, including profit or loss and disposal, £18 3s. 0d.; loss on industrial departments, £21 2s.

Results.—Of 40 boys discharged during 1873-4-5, 20 are doing well, 28 are unknown, and 1 convicted of crime and sent to Malone Reformatory.

General remarks.—I regret to have to record the very great loss which society at large in Belfast, and this institution more especially, have suffered by the death of the late Honorary Secretary, James T. Bristow, esq., who was taken from amongst us as this report was passing through press, on the very day that it was proposed that the Ship should be honoured by a visit from their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough. In respect to his memory, however, their visit was postponed for a future occasion.

To Mr. Bristow is mainly due the establishment of the *Gibraltar* training ship in Belfast Lough. Always ready by his personal exertions as well as by his private purse to forward its object, he has lived to see it firmly established, but it still requires to be perfected. On his death-bed he wrote a touching appeal to the public, urging the necessity to complete the work which he had so well begun, and the best tribute to his memory, will be to carry out his dying wishes in a manner worthy of him, so that the Ship *Gibraltar* will thus remain a monument worthy of this good man and practical philanthropist.

Notes.—Under circular bearing date 12th November, 1875, the Admiralty are prepared to grant, under certain conditions, to the Committee of Management of the training ship the sum of £3 for every boy trained thereon who joins the Third Class of the Royal Naval Reserve, and a sum of £25 for each boy so trained who joins the Royal Navy. The conditions on which the grant will be made are stated in the circular.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BALMORAL,
BELFAST.—Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 10th March and 17th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876,	25
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—The additional buildings referred to in the Report for 1875 were completed in 1876, at a cost of £629 12s. The new building contains a school-room, dormitories, drying-rooms, and other necessary appliances, but a new refectory is still much required. The grounds have been improved, during the year, and the garden considerably enlarged.

Health and general condition.—Although some of the children when admitted were in a very delicate state of health, they are much improved owing to the great care bestowed on them. Some are still delicate, but with these exceptions the general health of the inmates was very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children. They are truthful, obedient, industrious, and appear cheery and happy. Faults very few and trifling.

On a late visit of the Duchess of Marlborough and a large party to the school, she expressed herself much pleased with their general appearance, and the care evidently bestowed on them.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography and singing are taught. One hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls make their own dresses, they wash and make up fine linen, and are generally trained to be useful household servants. They stain and polish the floors of the apartments, everything is kept tidy and neat, and they are taught to do their work always as well as possible. They assist in the dairy, and in the garden, milk cows and make butter. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions, and thus learn to be useful children's maids.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, president of the Church Deneeness' Institution of Ireland, Glanmire, Cork, has general charge of this school. Two ladies belonging to the Sisterhood reside on the premises, and give their time gratuitously for the instruction of the girls; they are assisted by two paid officers. Miss Thorpe, the Lady Superintendent, continues to manage the school to the satisfaction of the Committee, and it is to me a source of gratification when I visit the Institution to observe the great order and regularity which prevails in every part.

Total cost in 1876, £1,489 2s. 9d., of which £768 3s. 11d. was for ordinary charges, making the total cost per head, £30 14s. 6d.; net cost per head, £29 11s. 9d.; industrial profits, £119 16s.

Results.—Four girls discharged during 1874-5 are all going on well.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Recertified 11th January, 1873.

Inspected 4th January and 19th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under the rules,	75
Children committed but not paid for,	6
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—A sum of £180 was expended on buildings in 1876. On my inspection I found that a playground had been partially made, and various gymnastic appliances erected. The baths formerly in the laundry had been removed to a bathroom, but had not hot water laid on. A slipper bath has now been placed in the infirmary. Some workshops, a stable and cart-house, have been built, but a farmyard and additional land and stock are still much required. At present there are a few pigs in a wooden sty, but no cow is kept, and the milk for the use of the boys is purchased from a contractor.

The buildings were in sound repair when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory, no serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the boys was good in 1876. Four boys absconded during the year, one repeatedly; he was accordingly committed to a reformatory.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is satisfactory. The principal teacher is well qualified, and holds the certificate of 2nd of 1st class under the Board of National Education. The school is progressing favourably.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, boot-top making, cabinet-making, knitting and sewing are taught, and some machinery for shoemaking, and cabinetmaking, has been provided. I saw some good work in the trades shops. It is much to be regretted that additional land has not been obtained, and a small farmyard built, but even the small quantity of land (four and a half acres), at present attached to the school, might be more fully utilized by a rotation system of cropping, the house feeding of cows, and the culture of artificial grasses and roots.

In July, 1877, as this report was passing through press, the school was honoured by a visit from their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Staff.—Rev. J. P. Greene, c.c., corresponding manager; Mr. Collins, resident superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron, with three other officers.

Experienced tradesmen attend daily to give instruction in shoemaking, tailoring, and cabinetmaking. Besides these officers two men are employed on the farm and garden, a master and mistress have charge of the boot-top cutting and machinery, and a female instructs the smaller boys in knitting.

Total cost in 1876, £1,802 16s. 10d., of which £1,526 1s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £18 12s. 2d.; net cost including rent, disposal and loss £25 10s. 11d. per head; industrial loss £473 1s.

Results.—Of 35 boys discharged during 1873–4–5, twenty are doing well, two are doubtful, and three have been lost sight of.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified August 27th, 1869.

Inspected 13th March and 15th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates under the rules,	60
Voluntary,	23
Externs,	3

State of premises.—A sum of £90.0 has been expended on the premises, and several important improvements were made during the year. A new wing has been added to the school and a shed in which the children can exercise in wet weather, has been erected on the playground. Gymnastic appliances have recently been provided for the use of the children.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year, one from a scrofulous affection of the hip joint, the other from heart disease; the latter was sudden, and I learn that the father of the child died of the same malady. The health of the other children was very satisfactory. When I visited they appeared well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year, faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education. Their District Inspector (J. W. Rodgers, *esq.*) reports:—First class well prepared in all; second class, general proficiency satisfactory; third class, reading, dictation, writing, and arithmetic good; grammar and geography require rather more attention; fourth and fifth class, reading, dictation, and writing good; grammar and geography, tolerable, backward in arithmetic.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well and carefully taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and do work for the public. Six of the most approved sewing machines are in use in the school, and the children are well instructed in their use. Boot closing is also well taught. The girls work in the new laundry, and are taught cooking and household duties.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by a teacher, three dressmakers, machinist, fitter, laundress and servant.

Total cost in 1876, £2,299 8s., of which £1,251 18s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £20 17s. 3d.; net cost per head, £22 17s. 6d.; industrial profit, £26 14s. 8d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Three discharged; all doing well.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 6th March and 19th September, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	89
Children under six years of age,	2

State of premises.—£177 was expended in the purchase of additional land, in 1876, but no change was made in the school buildings during the year. I found them in good repair when I visited, very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred amongst the inmates of the school, and the general health of the girls was excellent. One girl on licence with her mother in Belfast died of consumption.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the girls during the year was very good. They were obedient, industrious, and amenable to discipline. They appear to be well cared, cheery and happy.

Educational state.—Seven Sisters of the Order of St. Clare, assisted by two teachers trained under the National System, give instruction to the children who are taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, and vocal music according to Hullah's system. Some girls who are being trained as teachers, are taught instrumental music. The girls engaged in household duties during the day receive scholastic instruction in the evenings. The school is progressing very favourably.

Industrial training.—Every branch of needlework including machine work, is well taught in this school. The girls work guipure and point lace and learn dressmaking under competent teachers; they cut out and make their own clothing and work for the shops. They make the mattresses used in the school, and discharge household duties. They milk cows and make butter. They feed calves and pigs. Cooking is taught, including the making of pastry of every description, cakes, custards, and puddings. The girls are likewise instructed in laundry work, but, as I have already stated in former reports, the present laundry is insufficient and badly placed.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, assisted by seventeen other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare. There are besides two scholastic teachers, three servants, a portress, and gardener.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,741 3s. 11d., of which £1,319 12s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £14 16s. 6d.; net cost per head, £16 11s. 2d.; industrial profit, £110 10s. 3d.

Results.—Of 33 girls discharged during the years 1873–74–75, 31 are doing well, and 2 are doubtful.

The Sisters keep up a correspondence with the girls after their discharge, and all who are in service and reside within a convenient distance of the school frequently visit their former teachers and schoolmates. They are urged to put their earnings in the Savings Bank, and to acquire habits of thrift and economy.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	. 130
Average number of externs attending the National Schools,	. 428

State of premises.—A sum of £800 was expended on buildings during the year. A new farmyard has been built and a great many improvements have been made in the school. A new wing three stories high is in process of erection. It will contain when completed additional dormitory accommodation, a large workroom and laundry. The bake-house has likewise been much improved, and it is proposed to enlarge

the refectory and infirmary. The Sisters have borrowed a considerable sum of money at interest, which has been expended on the premises, in order to render the school complete.

Health and general conditions.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death. The child referred to in my report for 1875, as suffering under severe scrofulous ophthalmia, was treated at a considerable expense to the managers in one of the Ophthalmic Hospitals in Cork, but without effect. Her disease has existed from infancy, and she should never have been admitted into an Industrial School. She has been taught knitting and crochet work, but I fear cannot possibly support herself by her industry. The other girl mentioned in my last report as labouring under strumous ophthalmia has now recovered.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children still continues to give satisfaction to the managers who report that a gradual improvement is noted each year in the conduct of the inmates. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls and a healthy tone of emulation and industry is manifest.

On my visit I found the children well clothed, orderly, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education. W. J. Browne, esq., M.A., the District Inspector, of the Board examined the children in all the subjects of the programme prescribed for National Schools, and reports "the answering was on the whole satisfactory, except in arithmetic in the higher classes, and in grammar and geography which were not quite up to the mark, but the reading was very good in all the classes. The pupils read with taste and expression, and show a very fair acquaintance with the subject-matter of their lessons. Writing also very good; spelling very fair." He adds that the singing pleased him very much. Some of the girls have passed for monitors. Hullah's system of music is taught.

Industrial training.—One of the girls mentioned in my last report as of a delicate habit, lame, and quite unfit for out-door work, has now become so proficient in lacework that she has been permanently placed on the paid staff of the institution, and has been given charge of the lacework class, the work of which I found most creditable. All branches of needlework and machine-work are taught in the school; the girls cut out and make their own dresses. They build on Cashmere, they make shirts, dresses, and other articles. They wash and make up fine linen, lace, and ladies' dresses. House work is also taught. The girls stain and polish wood, and polish furniture, manufacture hair mattresses for the school, and the public. The girls are instructed in baking, cooking, and the confectionery art. They milk cows, make butter, cure pigs, bees, and poultry. One girl, discharged in 1876, has charge of a dairy of 50 cows, and gives satisfaction to her employer.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manages this establishment; they are assisted by three paid mistresses, a dressmaker, and a lace-maker.

Total cost of the establishment in 1876, £3,160 16s. 8d., of which £2,180 11s. 10d. were for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges, £16 15s. 5d.; net cost per head, £16 19s. 4d.; industrial profits, £154 17s. 8d.

Results.—Of 45 girls discharged during the years 1873-74-75, 41 are doing well, 3 are doubtful, but two of these were only 26 days in the school, having been discharged by order of Chief Secretary, on account of insufficient grounds for detention, only 1 has been lost sight of. The manager has made every effort to trace her but without success.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 27th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1876,	45
Average number of voluntary inmates,	20
Average number of externs who attend the National School,	504

State of premises.—The home referred to in my last report, which has been fitted up to receive former inmates of the school when temporarily unemployed, has already been found of the greatest advantage. It is an institution which should be attached to every industrial school for girls, the inmates of which are generally of a class without friends and requiring advice.

No change has been made in the school building during the year, except that a large workroom has been fitted up.

Health and general condition.—One girl whose time expired in 1875, but who being of a delicate constitution, could not be placed in service, and was therefore retained in the school as a voluntary inmate, has since died of consumption. No other death occurred in 1876, the health of the other children, with one exception, was remarkably good. Many who on admission were very delicate are now strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very satisfactory, faults few and trifling. The girls are obedient, respectful, cheery, and happy, and an excellent spirit appears to prevail.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is reported on favourably by the District Inspector, on his examination in May, as if for results. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught. The girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music by a competent person. Instrumental music is only taught to those who are being trained for teachers. Hullah's system is that which is used.

Industrial training.—The girls do plain needlework for the shops and for private families. They are well instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines. They upholster mattresses, do laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely. They cook, bake bread, and learn the duties of household servants; they are also taught to stain and polish wood, and some milk cows and feed poultry. Some of the girls are on licence as servants in respectable families are giving satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, two assistants, a skilled mechanist, dressmaker, and laundress.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £891 4s. 1d., of which £771 4s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £17 2s. 9d.; net cost per head, £18 4s. 9d.; industrial profit, £70 8s. 9d.

Results for 1873-74-75.—Of 9 discharged 5 are doing well, and the other 4 have been lost sight of.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 26th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1876, 150

State of premises.—£307 7s. 7d. was expended on the premises, land, &c., in 1876, to complete the arrangements for the efficient training of the children, in the various employments in which they will be occupied in after life. In no school in Ireland has greater care been taken by the Manager to render the pupils industrious, self-reliant, and self-supporting. This institution was originally founded by Mrs. Bridgeman, when she returned with her Staff of Sisters of Mercy from tending the wounded in the hospitals at Scutari, during the Crimean War. After the passing of the Industrial Schools Act, she was one of the first to apply for a certificate for an industrial school, and from her great knowledge and experience, she successfully effected the object to which she now devotes her life. I owe much to her advice in the arrangements which I have made for the development of the industrial schools system in Ireland, and I cannot omit this opportunity of recording my obligations to her for the assistance which she has given.

Health and general condition.—One child who on her admission in October, 1875, was labouring under consumption, died of the disease in the following April. No other serious illness occurred, and the general health of the children was most satisfactory. They show by their appearance the great care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent; faults very few and trifling. The girls are obedient, respectful, industrious, tidy, and very happy.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given; reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, vocal music, and drawing, are taught. Children who show a peculiar aptitude for teaching are instructed in the higher branches of knowledge.

This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. J. Brown, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, reports on his examination as if for results—"Reading, good, clear, distinct, and verbally accurate; spelling, very fair; writing, good; arithmetic, rather backward; needlework, successfully taught; general state of the school, satisfactory; the Sisters zealous and very successful; the proficiency of the principal teacher, excellent."

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description is well taught. In order that the noise of the machines may not interfere with their work, the girls who are engaged at the sewing and knitting machines are separated by a glass partition from the room where the others are employed. Dressmaking is well taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the public. They embroider, manufacture point and other laces, and their work is well done. They wash and make up fine linen nicely. In no school in Ireland is cooking better taught, as likewise baking, and the confectionery art. They learn to be good house servants, to care cows, pigs, bees, and poultry, to make butter, feed calves, and to perform other works, which might be useful to them in after life. Each girl is individually instructed in domestic duties to render her capable of contributing to the order and comfort of her future home, and when she has acquired proficiency in one branch of industry, she is

changed to another. Special classes have been formed of those girls whose terms of detention in the school have nearly expired, in order that they may devote themselves more fully to the occupations by which they are likely to earn their future livelihood.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the school; they are assisted by 5 paid secular workmistresses and a dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £3,924 17s. 3d., of which £2,425 0s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance and management; making the average cost per head of each inmate on ordinary charges, £16 3s. 4d.; net cost, £15 17s. 3d.; industrial profits, £237 18s. 9d.

Results.—Of 40 discharged in 1873-74-75, one has since died, 34 are doing well, 5 have not been heard of for some time. One of these was only a fortnight in the school when she was discharged by order of Chief Secretary as illegally committed, and 3 emigrated to America, and have not written for some time.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARELE HILL,
BLACKROCK, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified 25th February, 1873.

Inspected 23rd May and 5th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876,	83
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—A sum of £133 10s. 10d. was expended on improvements of the buildings of this school during the year; they include a large room in which the elder boys take their meals, an enclosed playshed, and the reflooring of the hospital. Gas was brought into the premises from the main, and other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in this school in 1876 from consumption. Both boys when admitted were suffering under the disease, one had been transferred from the *Gibraltar* ship, Belfast, in the hope that the change of air might alleviate the malady, the other was an invalid from his admission to the school, and gradually pined away. The health of the other children was very good, no serious illness occurring amongst them. They are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the children was very satisfactory, faults few and trifling, no serious offence was reported during the last nine months of the year, but one boy who was discharged in April, gave much trouble. The system of rewards established in this school is found to work very satisfactorily. A firm but mild discipline is enforced. Boys who merit the distinction wear a stripe on the arm for good conduct, and the best boy is awarded a medal at the close of the year.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given, and the school has fairly progressed during the year, but some boys who before admission were much neglected, are difficult to teach. At the Christmas examination the answering of the various classes was satisfactory. Singing is well taught in the school, and the boys form a choir in the parish church. The instrumental band has improved considerably during the year, and now plays remarkably well. At the examination held by the Diocesan Board of Education for Scripture, &c., the boys obtained

seventeen prizes and certificates, by open competition with children from all the other schools in Cork.

Industrial training.—The boys were employed during the year at farm and garden work, tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, painting, laundry work, and the usual routine of house work, cleaning, washing, &c. Good crops of potatoes, mangle, turnips, and vegetables were obtained from the farm (19 acres). The stock of cows and pigs have been kept up, and the breeding of swine successfully carried on. The farm-yard has been improved.

R. O. Hall, esq., the honorary secretary and founder of this school, still continues to take the greatest interest in its success, his son, Mr. Edwin Hall, the present honorary manager, visits the school morning and evening, and looks into all details. Other members of the committee likewise devote much time to the well-working of the institution, and to their unceasing labours much of the satisfactory results of this school may be attributed.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison has charge of the institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they are both excellent officers. Mrs. Norris sub-matron, Mr. O'Leary bandmaster, Mr. Tenjo steward and gardener, Mr. Blake house-steward and master of works. There is also a school-mistress, landress, and cook. Trumpet-Major Honcroft has charge of the band, and Mr. Howard gives instructions in singing.

Total cost in 1876, £1,908 17s. 3d., of which £1,607 15s. 7d. was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head, £19 7s. 5d. Net cost per head, £20 3s. 5d.; industrial profit, £101 0s. 2d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Seven boys discharged, all doing well.

The manager states:—"It is very pleasant to find how fond all the boys who go out in life are of returning to the old Home."

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in

1876,	132
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £2,500 1s. was judiciously expended on this school in 1876, a further sum has been expended since the commencement of 1877, and the school has gradually become very complete in all its arrangements.

This fine school was visited by the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, in August, 1876, when they expressed themselves greatly pleased with the condition of the institution, and the health and appearance of the children. All the arrangements in the institution are very perfect. The apartments in lower story of the building and the Turkish bath are floored with encaustic tiles. The steps of the large plunge-bath of heated water are of white marble. It is intended by the special care devoted to these matters that the children should be removed as far as possible from their former state of life, and thereby become thoroughly imbued with habits of cleanliness of the person and dress, tidiness and order.

Additional land has lately been obtained, which will be of great advantage to the institution.

Health and general condition.—Two girls, whose constitution was broken before admission, died of consumption during the year. Their terms of detention had expired, but they were permitted to remain in the school after the period of their discharge, as they were hopelessly incurable, and unfit to be placed in situations. The health of all the other children was excellent, and they evince the great care bestowed on them. No serious illness, or death, occurred amongst the regular inmates of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory in 1876. The children are obedient, industrious, cheery and happy. Faults almost unknown, and then very trifling, showing the results of the kind and motherly system of treatment adopted. The children who are in situations in the city frequently visit their former teachers, and it is their greatest happiness to spend a day in the school with their former companions. Those who are placed in situations abroad are encouraged to write frequently.

Educational state.—A plain English education is given; reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and geography, are taught. The girls are instructed in singing, (Hullah's system). Those intended for teachers are taught instrumental music.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, and other branches of needlework are taught; the girls work the sewing and knitting machines. The younger children work at crochet and nets for shops; cooking and the duties of household servants are also taught. The girls care cows, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux, and a staff of nine Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school; a woman of experience has charge of the farmyard and stock.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £5,190 1s. 9d., of which £2,422 4s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £18 7s. per head. Net cost, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 0s. 4d.; industrial profits, £179 7s. 1d.

Results.—Of 33 girls discharged in 1873-4-5, one has since died, 31 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.—
Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average daily number of boys under order of detention in
1876, 168

State of premises.—£211 5s. was expended during 1876 in finishing the southern gable of the main building of this school, and in erecting the wall of the cloister, leading from the school to the workshops.

A water-main was laid down by which the institution now receives a good supply of pure water from the city reservoir, a playground was laid down, and other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred (from consumption) amongst the inmates during the year, but the general health of the boys was very good in 1876. The lofty well-ventilated dormitories, and the healthful situation of the school, conduce much to this satisfactory state.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that, with few exceptions, the conduct of the boys was very satisfactory in 1876. They are stated to be docile and attentive to their work.

Educational state.—The boys made fair progress in reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, during the year. 71 read and write well, 54 fairly, and 43 imperfectly. A brass band has been formed, and the boys show a fair proficiency in music. Singing is also taught by a competent master.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, gardening, painting and glazing, are taught. The industrial profits during the year amounted to £236 0s. 3d. Excellent vegetables are well grown on the farm, and the boys usefully employed thereon.

Staff.—Rev. E. A. Shanahan and eight Presentation Brothers manage the school; there are also, a chaplain, physician, literary teacher, band-master, singing-master, and four trades instructors, besides a farm bailiff, and two servants.

Total cost of industrial school in 1876, £3,239 3s., of which £2,852 16s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £16 19s. 7d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss, £16 12s. 4d.; industrial profits, £236 0s. 3d.

Results.—Of twenty-two boys discharged in 1873-74-75, three have died, thirteen are reported to be doing well, one has been convicted of larceny, three have been lost sight of, and two were recommitted to the school.

The boy who was convicted of crime was only a few weeks in this school before discharge, being transferred from another industrial school.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	73
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	108

State of premises.—Several improvements have been made in the school during the year. The buildings were in sound repair when I visited; clean and orderly. The new lavatory is found to be a great advantage, and the progress which the school has made within the last few years is due to the untiring energy and devotion to the cause which the excellent manager, Dr. Webster, has so much at heart.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the children during the year was very good and shows the care bestowed on them. One obstinate case of eye disease has given considerable trouble, and another boy afflicted with heart disease, caused much anxiety. No other sickness is reported during the year; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be excellent. A mild but firm discipline exists in the school, and the fatherly care of Dr. Webster attaches the boys greatly to him.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education and is visited by its officers. The programme

of the Board is carried out, but the teaching was not considered by the District Inspector of the Board to be up to the mark, in consequence of the inefficiency of a junior teacher, who has since been removed. The children who attended the classes under the head master progressed favourably.

Industrial training.—The bakery established during 1876 has been very successful; excellent bread is made by the boys, and some charitable institutions are supplied with bread baked in this school. The tailoring department is working well. Some good tradesmen have also been turned out from the bootmaking department.

Staff.—Rev. Doctor Webster still devotes much of his time to the management of this school. When at home he visits it daily, and looks after each boy individually.

Two school teachers, a house steward and matron, cook, laundress, bootmaker, and servant are employed on the paid staff.

Total cost for 1876, £1,394 19s. 5d., all of which was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges, £17 19s. 8d. per head. Net cost per head, £16 15s. 9d.; industrial gain, £86 1s. 1d.

Results.—Of 25 boys discharged in 1873-4-5, 23 are doing well, 1 is unknown, and 1 doubtful.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.—

Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average number under detention in 1876,	93
" " six years of age,	1

State of premises.—Since the commencement of 1876 an adjoining house which had formerly been used for this school but temporarily given up has again been taken possession of and affords the additional dormitory accommodation which was much required. A sum of £237 12s. was expended on the buildings during the year; they are now in thorough repair and well kept. On my visits I always found them very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory during 1876; no serious illness; no death. The children are tidy, nicely dressed, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the inmates during the year. She adds that they are respectful, obedient, and truthful, and in some she places the greatest trust. One case only of serious misconduct is reported,—that of a girl who was not then in the school, having been placed on licence. She was guilty of a theft and was consequently sent to a reformatory. I am glad, however, to report that the manager of the reformatory hopes that under a strict discipline the girl will turn out well, and that the lessons which she received while in the industrial school promise ultimately to have effect.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the Church Education Society and examinations are held twice in the year by the Rev. Henry Arnold, the Inspector of that body. The school is also in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, and at the yearly competitive

examination in Scripturo and the Church Formularies, held by the Board, more than half the children obtained prizes for good answering, and were specially commended.

A good English education is given to the children. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, and vocal music are taught. Girls of superior intelligence are instructed in drawing, instrumental music, and French, to qualify them to be teachers and governesses. One hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught; the children make all their own clothes with the exception of hats and boots. The elder girls receive special instructions in cutting out dresses, and the use of the sewing-machines. Much knitting is done, and socks and stockings are made for this as well as other institutions. House work is also taught, and the girls are trained to be useful servants. They make up fine linen nicely; they stain and polish floors, and cook for the establishment. Some of the elder girls have charge of their younger companions, whom they comb, dress, and wash, and thus are instructed in the duties of nursery maids.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe has general charge of the establishment; three ladies from the Church of Ireland Deaconess' Institute, Glanuro, Cork, reside in the school. They are assisted by three paid officers and one paid school teacher. The schoolmistress holds a first class certificate.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,763 16s., 9d. of which £1,374 9s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £14 15s. 5d. per head; net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £14 9s. 5d.; industrial profits, £180 8s. 3d.

Results, 1873-74-75.—Twenty-seven children were placed in service; 23 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 3 have been lost sight of. The managers state that they cannot supply the demand made almost daily to engage the girls either as servants or apprentices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 11th April and 3rd May, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in
1876, 696

State of premises.—£7,969 11s. 11d. were expended during the year in additions and buildings. Upwards of £10,000 were expended during the three preceding years.

The northern part of the main building, 130 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 70 feet high, has been completed, and is now occupied. The two upper stories are used as dormitories and lavatories, the lower story is divided into large work-room, recreation-room, and corridor. The remainder of the building is in progress of erection. Two acres have been added to the playground. An extensive range of workshops has been erected on the western boundary, and it is proposed that a similar range shall be built on the northern boundary as soon as the funds for their erection can be obtained.

Health and general condition.—Fourteen deaths occurred during the year, twelve from scrofula and consumption in their different forms, and one from fever. One boy was accidentally drowned; he plunged suddenly into deep water, despite the authority and without the knowledge of the person in charge of the bathing party. The general health of the boys was excellent. The robust appearance of the inmates is evidence of what can be effected in persons of their habits and constitutions by a generous dietary. They are given meat or soup for dinner on six days of the week.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline is well maintained in this school, and faults are few and trifling. The boys are docile, industrious, and very attentive to their duties. They are regularly drilled under a competent drillmaster. One in every ten boys is captain of his class, and is responsible for those placed under him.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to all. They are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. All who have a taste for drawing are instructed in that most necessary branch of knowledge for skilled artificers.

The singing class is well taught, and during the past year a string band has been formed, in addition to the brass and fife bands. The educational proficiency is marked and satisfactory, a result solely to be attributed to the unceasing care bestowed upon the pupils by their teachers in this admirably conducted school.

Industrial training.—This department is well developed here, and the work is well done. Already a large number of boys educated in this establishment are proficient in the different trades. The following were the numbers and occupations of the boys employed at trades during the year:—Tailors 60, shoemakers 60, harnessmakers 20, house carpenters 12, farm carpenters 10, cabinetmakers 10, painters 12, tinsmiths 15, blacksmiths 9, bakers 10, weavers 10, ropemakers 4, lath splitters 2, gardeners 12; 80 boys of superior intelligence are educated for clerkships and mercantile pursuits; 220 of the younger boys are employed at hosiery, shirt and cap making, and in working sewing and knitting machines; 20 are builders' labourers, 80 work on the farm, and 50 are taught to be house servants. The farm of 100 acres is admirably tilled, and the crops are very fine. The beef and mutton, milk, and vegetables, used in the school are produced on the farm. The boys make every article of clothing they wear. They weave cloth, blankets, sheets, and towels.

Staff.—The Rev. Br. Hooper, with a community of eighteen Christian brothers, ten outdoor assistants, fifteen foremen of trades (who are always the most skilled artisans that can be obtained), one bandmaster and one singingmaster, conduct the training and education of the institution.

The total expenditure in 1876 was £22,958 17s. 10d., of which £14,074 10s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management. Average cost per head £20 4s. 5d.; net cost per head, £20 1s. 8d.; industrial profits, £1,009 9s. 5d.

Results.—Of 128 cases discharged during 1873-74-75, one hundred and twelve are doing well, 3 died, 3 were recommitted to the school, 2 were convicted of larceny, and 8 are unknown.

The manager finds no difficulty in placing his boys in good situations, as the applications for apprentices far exceed the number of boys who are sufficiently trained.

**BOOTERTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.**

Inspected 10th December, 1876.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1876, . . . 135

Externs who attend the National school on the premises—
on roll 149, average attendance, . . . 83

State of premises.—£105 17s. 9d. was expended on the premises of this school in 1876. I found the buildings in sound repair, clean and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year; faults few and trifling. Discipline appears well maintained. The girls are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the programme of the Board of National Education, which is carefully followed. The District Inspector of the Board, F. O'Carroll, esq., reports in November, 1876, when holding his examination as if for results—"The pupils acquitted themselves satisfactorily except that some in fourth class failed in Fourth Book, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; some in third class also failed in grammar and geography. As might be expected, some of the new admissions were not up to the programme in reading and spelling." If payment by results were made, £36 18s. would have been earned.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught in this school; the girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the public. They are likewise instructed in machine work, the manufacture of lace, knitting and crochet; an excellent laundry has been built, in which the children make up fine linen nicely, and do much work for the public. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. They work in the garden, and do housework, cooking, &c.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary J. Forde, with a staff of seven Sisters of Mercy, assisted by five paid officers, including a dressmaker, laundress, and dairymaid.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,656 17s. 8d., of which £2,263 4s. 2d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £16 15s. 3d.; net cost per head, £17 5s. 6d.; industrial profits, £318 10s. 11d.

Results.—Of 36 girls discharged in 1873-4-5, 1 has since died; 27 are doing well; 2 are doubtful; 1 has been recommitted to the school; and 5 have been lost sight of; 4 of these latter cases emigrated.

**ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKEBLANDS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.**

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 6th July and 20th August, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1876, 69

State of premises.—In my annual report for the year 1875, I stated that I was not satisfied with the way this school was conducted, and I then insisted on a total change in its management, that change has since taken place, and has been attended with the very best results. The

school is now under the care of Sisters of Charity, who are applying themselves zealously to their work, and a great improvement is manifest, both in the way the premises are kept and in the condition of its inmates. Immediately on obtaining possession of the school the new managers made extensive alterations in the buildings, expending a sum of £800 on them, and other improvements are now in progress.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in 1876; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—In consequence of the very bad system which prevailed under the former management, much trouble was experienced in establishing order and regularity in the school. Some of the girls gave much trouble but are now thoroughly subdued. Under the new system they have become perfectly docile and obedient, and no serious fault has been committed. A great change is now evident in the demeanour of the children, they appear respectful, obedient, bright, and happy.

Educational state.—A good plain primary English education is given. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation are taught, and the school is fairly progressing.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework is well taught in the school. The girls learn the use of the sewing machine, make their own clothes, knit, wash, cook, and do housework for the establishment. They are now taught farmyard management, to milk cows, make butter, and care poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Marion Campbell, corresponding manager, with a staff of 6 Sisters of Charity, and 5 paid assistants, manage the school.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £2,935 13s. 9d., of which £1,943 3s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £28 3s. 3d.; net cost for each, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £29 18s. 9d.; industrial profits £70.

Results.—During the years 1873-4-5, thirty-seven girls were discharged, 33 of whom are doing well, 2 doubtful, and 2 unknown.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, ELMCLIFF, BLACK-ROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 10th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in
1876, 47

State of premises.—The old school-house at Elmcliff having become dangerous through dilapidation, the managers were compelled to remove the boys to the new building in Carysfort-avenue which they now hold in fee-simple, and on which a sum of £6,000 has been expended by them. The new school is remarkably well built in granite, and stands on ten acres of land, which is well watered and surrounded by a wall, with a handsome gate-lodge at entrance. The land attached to this school will now give facilities for the boys being instructed in garden and farm-yard management.

The Committee of management of this school have incurred a grave responsibility, and a sum of upwards of £3,500 will be required to free the institution from debt. They now appeal to the public to assist them in discharging this heavy liability, so that the managers may not be crippled in their efforts to render the institution a permanent source of good.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates was satisfactory during the year; no serious illness; no deaths.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the boys, and discipline has been well maintained.

Educational state.—The school teaching has been maintained in an efficient state during the year, and the boys have progressed in their educational training. In December, 1876, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Inspector of the Church Education Society, made his annual examination of the boys, and the results were satisfactory. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, spelling, and geography are taught. The boys are likewise instructed in vocal music.

Industrial training.—In consequence of the imperfect appliances in the old building at Elmcliff, few trades could be taught. A shoemaker and tailor, however, attended to give instruction in their respective handicrafts on five days in the week. In the new building opportunities will be afforded to carry on other trades, and the working of the land and farm-yard management will give full occupation to the boys.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, master and matron, with two other officers, have charge of this institution.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £5,108 2s., of which £818 13s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £17 8s. 4d.; net cost, £20 17s. 7d.; industrial profit, £1 14s. 1d.

Results.—Thirteen boys were discharged during 1873–4–5; of these 8 are stated to be doing well, and the rest have been lost sight of; 2 of these latter, however, were absconders who had escaped arrest up to the time of expiration of term. The other three were discharged by order of Chief Secretary, on memorial of parents, after being only a short time in the school.

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected 16th January, 20th April, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 100

State of premises.—Upwards of £3,000 have been expended on the buildings at this school during the past year. The lavatories, bath-rooms, new work-room, school-room, and dormitories are fitted up with every appliance for the training of the children, and to teach them to be orderly, tidy, self-reliant, and industrious. Some new and useful improvements have likewise been made in the laundry. The large and airy apartments of this school have been judiciously planned, and tend to promote the health and comfort of the children. The institution is kept in perfect order, and is administered with a scrupulous attention to cleanliness. The rooms and corridors are heated by hot water pipes in order to prevent accidents by fire and to insure an equal distribution of heat in winter.

Health and general condition.—One death amongst the inmates occurred during 1876 from consumption. The child when admitted was suffering under the disease to which, notwithstanding all the care bestowed on her, she finally succumbed. The health of the other children was excellent, owing to the perfect sanitary arrangements carried out in this school. Hot and cold baths are in constant use, and each child is provided with separate toilet requisites. The diseases incident to children and sometimes to schools even for the better classes are almost unknown here. When any infectious disease occurs it is at once combated by removing the patient to an infirmary which stands detached from the main building.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children being always with the sisters imbibe their spirit, and faults even of temper are rare. A well-arranged system of rewards and punishments has been established with the best results. It produces a spirit of emulation and of industry amongst the girls.

The system adopted has wonderfully developed the talents of the children who are for the most part clever and intelligent. In manner they are respectful, docile, and obedient. They are tidy, neat in dress, and they pay the utmost attention to the precepts and example of the sisters in charge.

Educational state.—A sound and well selected primary English education is given to the girls. The object being to form them to be useful members of society of the class to which they belong. Although every effort is made to refine the mind no time is lost on superficial acquirements. Particular attention is paid to reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Those however who are gifted with more than ordinary intelligence, receive a more extended education in the hope of effectively aiding them to advance in life.

Industrial training.—All the ordinary employments which enable girls to earn a livelihood are most successfully taught by competent instructors. Dress and shirt making, cutting out and making of under-clothing, the use of the sewing machines, knitting, cooking, baking, the confectionery art, and the making of preserves and pickles are amongst the occupations to which the time of the children is devoted. Laundry, dairy, and farm work are likewise taught. The object being to instruct the girls in whatever may render them self-supporting in after life, their attention is not confined solely to occupations which may be most profitable to the school. Laundry work, which is a very remunerative occupation, is carried on only so far as is considered necessary for the instruction of the girls in making up fine linen and fashionable clothing in the best manner.

The sisters in charge carefully study the individual characters and aptitudes of each child, in order more efficiently to train her for the position in which she is most likely to succeed when she leaves the school. Some who are intended for housemaids have charge of the reception rooms and other apartments, and learn to clean and polish furniture. Others are taught to truss and cook fowls, to prepare and dress made dishes, soups, vegetables, and joints of meat, and are instructed in the confectionery art.

The girls make, mend, and wash their own clothing, that of the inmates of the blind asylum attached to the school, and the clothes of a few private persons. They milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs, calves, and poultry. Generally about twenty cows are kept.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, with two secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1876, £5,514 16s. 4d., of which £2,294 6s. 4d. was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £22 18s. 10d.; net cost per head, including disposal, &c., £24 9s. 6d.; industrial profits, £67.

Results, 1873-4-5.—One girl only was discharged in 1875, but eight doing well.

Special care is taken that no girl be discharged from this school until her training is completed, and she can safely be trusted amongst strangers. When not sufficiently skilled in the occupation by which she is afterwards to earn a livelihood, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate until she acquires sufficient knowledge to take her place in the walk of life for which she is most suited. The girls after discharge correspond with their former teacher, and are encouraged to look to them for advice.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 10th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention	
in 1876,	48
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—A sum of £108 14s. 11d. was expended on the buildings of this school in 1876. Since last inspection some improvements have been made. A pantry has been fitted up, the hall repapered, and closets and other requirements provided. The buildings have now been overhauled and improved; I found them very clean when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Dr. Smith, the medical officer, reports that the school was free from all epidemic disease during the past year. When I made my inspection the children were in excellent health. No serious illness or death occurred in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—A strict but mild discipline is enforced, the sole punishment being the deprivation of marks, which the children feel much. The Committee reports that an excellent spirit prevails in the school. The girls are obedient, respectful, and industrious, and are kindly treated.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the girls in this school, which is in connexion with the Church Education Society, whose Inspector, Rev. H. Hamilton, reports that the answering has steadily improved. He adds:—"I had some excellent answering and a great number of first-rate exercises. I have taken these exercises to show to other schools. The answering was very much alike, which always proves the work of the teacher." Girls who have left the school continue to correspond with Mrs. Bradshaw the manager, and their letters are nicely written.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, the use of the sewing machine, knitting, and crochet work are taught. The girls make their own dresses and under-clothing. They upholster the mattresses used in the school; they cook, do laundry and house work.

Staff.—Mrs. Ball, the Hon. Secretary, and the ladies of the Committee continue to devote much time to the school. They look after the placing of the girls, and see to their welfare after discharge. Mrs. Bradshaw (Superintendent), assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and workmistress, form the staff of this school.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,108 13s. 9d., of which £939 9s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost of each inmate on ordinary charges, £19 11s. 5d.; net cost per head, £17 15s. 6d.; industrial profits, £146 12s. 11d.

Results.—Of 27 girls discharged during 1873-4-5—seventeen are doing well, 3 are doubtful, 5 have not been heard of; 1 of those was only a few months in the school when she was forcibly carried off by her brother, and was not retaken, two have been recommitted to the school.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 7th November, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	111
Voluntary inmates,	32
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	255

State of premises.—The grounds were nicely laid out during 1876, and the farm-yard much improved. I found the institution in a very creditable condition, the buildings in sound repair, very clean and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year, one from tubercular disease of the lungs, and one from fever, but the general health of the inmates was satisfactory. The children were, when I visited, remarkably healthy, tidy, and showed that great care was bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that they are well satisfied with the general conduct of the children. A good tone continues to prevail amongst them. Their faults were slight, and they were amenable to discipline. The mark system continues to work satisfactorily.

Educational state.—The programme of the Commissioners of National Education is carefully carried out in this school, which is in connexion with that body. When inspected by their officer, W. M'Millan, esq., District Inspector, in 1876, he reported:—"I think the proficiency which the pupils have attained is, with few exceptions, as high as can be fairly expected of children of their age and condition."

Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The girls employed during the day in the laundry, bakery, &c., attend school in the evening. They sing well and are instructed according to Hullah's system.

Industrial training.—Every kind of needlework is well taught. The older girls are skilled in the use of the sewing machines; they cut out and make their own clothes, under a competent teacher. They work beautifully at embroidery. They knit and do crochetwork well. They upholster beds, work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They make and bake bread, cook, and are instructed in the confectionery art. They care bees, calves, pigs, and poultry, milk cows, make butter, and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and five Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, assisted by a dressmaker and three gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1876, £2,661 2s. 10d., of which £2,345 2s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £21 2s. 6d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 17s. 6d.; industrial profits, £319 0s. 1d.

Results, 1873-74-75.—Of 38 girls discharged, 2 have died, 34 are doing well, and two are reported doubtful; but the manager states that not one child trained in the school since it was opened has been convicted of crime. Satisfactory accounts are received of the conduct and industry of girls placed in situations.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified
15th July, 1873.

Inspected 12th August, 1876.

Average number of children under orders of detention in the school during 1876,	38
Voluntary inmates,	5

State of premises.—£110 were expended on improvements of the buildings during the year. I found them clean, orderly, and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory; no death; no serious illness, nor zymotic disease, notwithstanding that scarlatina raged in the neighbouring town of Clifden.

Conduct and discipline.—One girl at the commencement of the year gave much trouble, and she was sentenced by the magistrates to detention in a reformatory, but owing to informality in the order she was not admitted. As it was not considered advisable to allow her to return to the industrial school on account of her evil influence on the other children, the manager licensed her to her mother, in Dublin, but in consequence of her continued misconduct she has been committed to Ballinasloe Reformatory for five years. Since the removal of this girl from the industrial school a marked improvement has taken place in the conduct of the inmates, and the manager reports that faults are now few and trifling, and that many show an earnest spirit of industry.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and the elements of arithmetic are taught to all, and to some of higher capacity a more extended course of instruction is given; singing is also taught. The teaching has latterly much improved, but the school wants to be organized, and it is to be regretted that it has not the advantages of being in connexion with the Board of National Education or some other public educational body.

Industrial training.—Needlework, crochetwork, and the use of the sewing machine are taught; the children make their own dresses, except shoes and hats. They cook, wash, make up fine linen, lace, &c. They make and bake bread, which in a thinly populated district, such as Clifden, is considered a necessary qualification for a servant. They milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and are taught housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1876, £981 14s. 3d., of which £757 12s. 4d. was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £19 18s. 9d.; net cost, £20 10s. 9d.; industrial profit, £91 3s. 11d.

Results.—Of 10 girls discharged in 1874–5, nine are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.—Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 23rd July, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 40.

State of premises.—A sum of £360 was expended on the premises and in the purchase of additional land during the year, but the bakehouse is out of order, and the oven is useless. Other improvements are still much required.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness; no death. The children are well looked after, tidy, and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls; faults few and trifling. No serious breach of rules occurred during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and inspected by their officer J. Steele, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the general proficiency of the girls is good. Of 33 children examined as if for results, 22 passed. The programme of the Board is carefully observed, and the school progresses favourably.

Industrial training.—Additional land has now been obtained which will enable dairy management to be more efficiently taught. The girls milk cows, make butter, work in the laundry, cook and do housework, polish and stain floors, &c. They are taught the use of the knitting and sewing machines, and needlework in its different branches, including dressmaking and shirtmaking. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn, manager, and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and servant.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,153 7s. 1d., of which £685 1s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management; cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 2s. 6d.; net cost for each, £19 13s. 6d.; industrial profits, £5 6s. 7d.

Results.—The school is of too recent formation for much results to have been obtained. Three girls were discharged; one being very young was re-admitted, the others are both doing well.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.— Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 30th April, 22nd July, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	77
Externs who attended the National schools on the premises in 1876,	396

State of premises.—I found this school very clean, orderly, in sound repair, and nicely kept on my inspection. Since the commencement of 1877 the Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough visited the school and expressed themselves much pleased with what they saw. The fine National schools on the opposite side of the road are now connected with the industrial school by a tunnel and cloister; a greenhouse has also been put up. The dormitory has been improved; but a new laundry and refectory are still much required.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in this school in 1876 from scrofula, one being the result of mesenteric, the other of brain disease—both children had the seeds of the malady when admitted. The general health of the children in the school was good. They are well cared. No zymotic disease was reported during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls, they are docile, obedient, orderly and industrious.

Educational state.—Much improved during 1876. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education and was inspected by their District Inspector, J. Steele, esq., who reports that the general proficiency in this school was good. All the branches in the programme of the Board, including vocal and instrumental music and drawing, are taught. Some of the girls are paid monitresses in the National school, thus becoming qualified to be trained teachers under the Board of Education.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls learn dressmaking, mantuamaking, shirtmaking, and the manufacture of various descriptions of fine lace, including Irish and Brussels point, crochet, &c. They are likewise instructed in the use of the various sewing-machines and Lamb's knitting-machine, which they have been taught to take to pieces and repair. They upholster their own beds, wash, iron, cook, and make confectionery, pickles, and preserves.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of six Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a competent dressmaker, laundress, and lacemaker, who instructs the children in her trade. A refuge is attached to the institution in which the girls can remain after discharge, when temporarily out of employment.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,397 12s. 6d., of which £1,185 4s. 3d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £15 7s. 10d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 19s. 10d.; industrial profits, £12 3s. 7d.

Results.—Of 39 girls discharged in 1873-4-5, 37 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and one has been lost sight of.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—
Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 30th April, 22nd July, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	99
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State of premises.—In August, 1876, this school, which hitherto had not been satisfactorily conducted, was placed under new management, after a debt of upwards of £700 had been paid off, out of his private resources, by the R.C. Bishop of Galway, a member of the committee. The new managers are now occupied in remodelling the institution. They have already expended £639 11s. 8d. thereon, and a large sum has, since the commencement of 1877, been laid out on buildings. On a late visit I was struck with the improvement already effected in the institution, and I now look forward to the school being placed in a state of efficiency. Some adjoining premises have been obtained and workshops erected, which, when completed, will afford facilities towards carrying out the objects of an industrial school. The land (nineteen acres) attached to the school is gradually getting into good tilth.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths amongst the inmates are reported in 1876, one from fever the other from malarial disease. The general health, however, of the children was satisfactory, and on my last inspection in 1877 I found them in robust health, and in every way improved.

Conduct and discipline.—In August, 1876, the new managers were given the charge of the institution. At first considerable difficulty was experienced by them and they had much to contend with, but that has now all passed away. No case of absconding has occurred, and the boys are obedient, submissive, and industrious. A strict but mild discipline has been now established, and a mutual kindly feeling exists between the pupils and the present staff.

Educational state.—Up to the time when the new managers had charge of the school the educational state of the inmates was low and the proficiency backward; now, however, the school is progressing.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, bootmaking, and carpentry are taught, but the want of suitable workshops has hitherto prevented trades being properly developed. When the new workshops are completed smiths' work and other trades will be added, and the new bake-house, now in course of erection, will then not only provide a useful trade for the instruction of the boys in this backward district, but will likewise give a wholesome supply of good bread for the use of the inmates.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, with a staff of four Christian Brothers, one bandmaster, three foremen of trades, and one farm superintendent, have charge of the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £2,811 5s. 1d., of which £2,131 15s. 6d. were for ordinary maintenance and management; cost per head on ordinary charges, £21 10s. 7d.; net cost, £21 3s. 6d.; industrial profit, £74 16s. 7d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Twenty-five discharged, 15 doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 9 are unknown.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

KILLARNEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

For YOUNG BOYS, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 6th August and 1st September, 1876.

Average numbers under orders of	{ Boys, . . . 25 }		
detention in 1876,	{ Girls, . . . 78 }		103
Voluntary inmates,			6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises:—			
On roll,			245
Average attendance,			138

State of premises.—A sum of £1,092 6s. 1d. is reported to have been expended on the buildings in connexion with this school in 1876; a more extensive and better fitted up laundry is still much required, and other improvements might be made with advantage.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred amongst the female inmates of the school in 1876, and two other children died amongst those placed out on licence, one of the former and one of the latter deaths were from consumption. The third child died rather suddenly from heart disease, and the fourth who was on licence from disease of the lungs.

With these exceptions, the health of the inmates of the school was excellent during the year, and the children were at the time of my

visit in robust health. They are evidently well cared, very cheery and happy. No syphotic disease is reported in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline well maintained. The little boys are all very docile and obedient. The conduct of the girls (with the exception of two who were at first insubordinate, but afterwards improved) was very satisfactory. No very serious offence was committed during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was inspected in December, 1876, by T. M'Namar, esq., the District Inspector. He reports "that the programme of the Board is followed, and the proficiency generally moderate." He remarks, however, that poetry was well recited when fully known. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, good. Vocal music and drawing are taught.

Industrial training.—The various branches of needlework are well taught to the girls in this school. They cut out and make their own dresses, work guipure and point lace and embroidery, which find a ready sale during the tourist season at the hotels in Killarney. They work sewing and knitting machines; they knit stockings, potticoats, and other articles for sale; they wash in their laundry all the linen used at Killarney House for Lady Kenmare, the kind patroness and founder of the school, and some of the girls learn the duties of kitchenmaids in her kitchen. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry.

Some of the more grown boys are taught the use of the sewing machine. They are also employed in the garden and on the farm.

Staff.—Mrs. D. S. Cotter, corresponding manager, assisted by six Sisters of Mercy and some paid assistants. A matron, under the supervision of the Sisters, has special charge of the little boys.

Total cost in 1876, £2,969 15s. 2d., of which £1,693 10s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £16 8s. 10d.; net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial department, £16 19s. 9d.; industrial profits, £147 12s. 5d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of 28 discharged, 17 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 10 have not been heard of—four of these, however, emigrated, 2 were discharged immediately after admission as illegally committed, and 1 was discharged at the instance of the Grand Jury.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.—

Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 7th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, 100.

State of premises.—I regret that no improvement was carried out in the buildings of this school during 1876. In my last report I called attention to its defects and the want of various appliances which I believe to be essential for the successful working of the system. The amount expended on buildings, land, and sundries in 1876, was £26 16s. 11d., besides £39 14s. 10d. paid for repairs, rates, and taxes. I have frequently urged on the managers that a sum of over £1,000 ought to be expended on repairs and the erection of permanent buildings, as also that additional land should be obtained. No funds have

yet been found for the purpose, and no effective steps have been taken to raise them.

Health and general condition.—One of the inmates died of consumption in 1876; the health of the other children in the school was good during the year; no serious illness was reported. The infirmary, which is on the ground floor in a temporary building, is not suitable.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys in 1876 was good; they were steady and industrious; some of the boys who left the school are doing well.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given to the boys. It includes reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mensuration, and book-keeping. Geometry is taught to the boys of sufficient aptitude for its study.

A class has been formed to train clerks for mercantile pursuits, and some who have obtained situations are giving satisfaction.

Industrial training.—Trades are vigorously carried on in this school. Carpentry, cartmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, smiths' work, and baking are taught.

The work executed by the boys in the different departments is very creditable, and shows that they are carefully and practically instructed. The few acres of ground attached to the school are well worked, but it is a grave error not to obtain sufficient land for the school to give full employment to the boys, and train them to a knowledge of an improved system of agriculture.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan and four Christian Brothers, with the assistance of two lay brothers and a bandmaster, conduct the school. They are assisted by eight skilled tradesmen.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,015 1s. 2d., of which £1,972 3s. 3d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the total cost per head on ordinary charges £19 14s. 5d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £19 6s. 4d.; industrial profits, £56 10s. 4d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of thirty discharged, two have since died, twenty-five are doing well, and three who emigrated have not written lately.

THE KERRY HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 27th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1876,	16
Externs who attended National school on premises,	35

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school during 1876. I found them clean and well kept when I visited, but although there is accommodation for twenty-six inmates, only an average of sixteen have been received.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption occurred, the boy had the seeds of the malady in his constitution when admitted, and he gradually succumbed to the disease. The other boys were in robust health during the year, and showed that they were carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys was uniformly good in 1876; they were obedient, docile, and easily managed.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. The District Inspector of the Board, E. Dowling, esq., at his recent examination as if for results passed every one of the industrial school pupils for results. He reports:—"Efficiency and usefulness, satisfactory; moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, satisfactory; general proficiency, good; house in excellent order." Holy Scripture and Protestant catechism taught for half an hour on five days in the week by teacher, rector, and curate, but these arrangements do not interfere with the secular business. The teacher earned £6 for good service, and £5 12s. 6d. as results fees, which were paid by the manager. Geometry, mensuration, and algebra are taught daily by the teacher to pupils, and music by Mrs. Colvin, the matron, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Industrial training.—A qualified tailor is employed to give instruction to the boys in his craft, and their work is well done. They learn the use of the sewing-machine. The boys also work in the garden attached to the school, which is turned to the best advantage, potatoes, onions, parsnips, rhubarb, cabbage, and other vegetables are well grown in it.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, superintends the school, which is managed by Mr. Archbold Colvin, the master, who, with his wife, have charge of the establishment. A tailor attends to give instructions to the boys.

Total cost in 1876, £334 2s. 6d., of which £379 17s. 6d. was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £17 9s. 10d.; net cost, £19 19s. 9d.; industrial profits, £4 6s.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Three boys discharged, all doing well.

PENBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 7th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	69
Voluntary inmates,	10
Extents who attended the National Schools on the premises:—	
Average attendance,	156

State of premises.—£300 was judiciously expended on the buildings of this school in 1876. A bath-room with hot and cold water laid on, a lavatory, infirmary, and other appliances have been fitted up, and the institution has now every appliance for the efficient training of the children. It was in the best order, scrupulously clean, and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition very satisfactory in 1876; no serious illness; no death. The girls are well looked after, and show by their appearance the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory. The Sisters always with their pupils acquire an influence over them, and the faults are few and trifling, the girls cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the

Board of National Education, and was inspected by the District Inspector of the Board, E. Downing, esq., in August, 1876, who reported that—"The general proficiency in the school was very good, particularly in the senior classes."

Singing (Hullah's system) is well taught, and instrumental music to girls intended to be teachers.

Industrial training.—Industries are well carried out in this school, many of the girls have acquired considerable proficiency in various branches of needlework, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They are taught dressmaking, they cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and are very proficient at knitting, each has knit the quilt for her own bed; they knit shawls, petticoats, and other garments. They upholster the mattresses of their beds, work at the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They make and bake bread well, are taught cookery and the confectionary art, to make jellies, pies, puddings, cakes, preserves, and pickles. They milk cows, make butter, care calves, bees, pigs, and poultry. Large quantities of fowl are reared by the children, and the eggs saved for the use of the establishment numbered 5,943 during the year.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, and are assisted by a matron, assistant matron, workmistress, and laundress.

Total cost of institution in 1875, £1,504 5s. 6d., of which £1,069 5s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £15 9s. 11d.; net cost per head, £15 18s. 1d.; industrial profits, £106 18s. 5d.

Results in 1873-4-5.—Of 28 girls discharged, 24 are doing well, one has since died, and the character of another is "doubtful," and two have been lost sight of; one of these, however, was an absconder at time of discharge, and the other has gone to Australia.

The managers keep up a constant intercourse with their former pupils. Those who reside in the neighbourhood frequently visit the school, and their success in life has a beneficial effect on the others. Those who reside at a distance correspond with the sisters, and their letters, which I have seen, show the superior education and training which they have received.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY.
Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 30th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 94.

State of premises.—This is an admirably conducted school, and the managers fully understand the system for the training of the children to become self-supporting, good and useful members of society after discharge. The institution, although close to the centre of the town of Kilkenny, is isolated on seven acres of ground, which are well laid out, and planted with fine old trees, surrounded by a wall. A new wing has been commenced which when completed will give ample accommodation for the inmates; ten additional acres of land in the immediate neighbourhood were also obtained in 1876, for farm purposes, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the school in

every way efficient, and the children skilled in the occupations by which they are to support themselves after discharge.

A sum of £113 was expended on buildings, &c., and £96 2s. 11d. on repairs and rates during the year.

Health and general condition very good in 1876; no serious illness; no death; the only instance of disease was that of a child attacked by bronchitis in the early part of the year, but after a few days treatment she recovered. The sound health of the children in this school, having regard to the class from which they come, is evidence of what can be done by effective sanitary arrangements, pure air, proper diet and care.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was generally very satisfactory during the year, a few gave some trouble, but by judicious treatment soon became amenable to discipline.

Educational state.—A plain and useful primary education is given, and the children have, with few exceptions, fairly progressed in their studies during the year.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully taught needlework in its different branches, and learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, crochet work, plain and fancy knitting. They are instructed in plain cooking and baking, and are trained to all kinds of housework; particular attention is paid to make them good laundresses, and for that purpose a public laundry has been attached to the institution in which private washing is well done, and no work is permitted to leave the laundry which is not faultless. Great care is also taken to train the girls in the management of the dairy. They care bees, pigs, and poultry; a new poultry-yard has been recently fitted up. The girls likewise work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of seven Sisters of Charity, manage the school; they are assisted by a workmistress and two laundresses.

Ten girls were discharged in 1876, 1 returned to her friends, the others were provided with good situations in respectable families, and are giving satisfaction.

Total cost in 1876, £2,181 8s. 11d., of which £1,971 8s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, and £530 for building. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £20 19s. 5d.; not cost, £19 19s. 2d.; industrial profit, £192 0s. 3d.

Results.—As this school was only certified in 1873, no special results can yet be given. Four girls were discharged in 1874; two are reported to be doing well. Two other girls, who had only been ten months in the school, were allowed to return to their mother who was able to support them, and nothing certain is known of them; one girl discharged in 1875 on account of disease, is in hospital.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected 15th January, 1876.

Average daily number under order of detention,	81
Voluntary inmates,	10
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises: on the roll, 433; attendance in 1876,	306

State of premises.—I found the buildings in good repair, very clean, and well kept; the lavatory has been newly fitted up and other improvements have been made. The building formerly occupied by young boys, now transferred to the Drogheda school, has been fitted up for the younger inmates who require special care, under the charge of a matron selected for the purpose. Additional premises, with large walled garden, and field, have likewise been obtained, and it is proposed to fit them up for National schools.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year—one from consumption the other from disease of the heart accelerated by bronchitis. The health of the other children was good, they are well looked after and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—A good spirit prevails in this school, the children are docile and easily managed, contented, bright, cheerful, and industrious. Every care is taken to train the girls to habits of self-control and to act from principle. The manager satisfies herself that these habits are acquired before she sends any child to a situation; she truly remarks, that if not under a judicious mistress a young girl not sufficiently trained in such habits, commits faults which may injure her prospects in after life.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by the district inspector of that body.

At an examination for results held 30th December, 1876, a sum amounting to £106 10s. was awarded as payment for results obtained by the ordinary extern pupils who attend the National school. Results earned by industrial school pupils are not paid for by the Board, but I learn that the examination of the industrial school pupils was even more successful than that of the extern pupils who attend the National school.

Three of the industrial school pupils are paid monitresses.

Girls of superior ability are trained to be teachers. They learn drawing as well as instrumental and vocal music. One of the industrial school girls who left the institution has since obtained a Queen's scholarship, and is at present in the training college at Wandsworth; another is in the training school at Blackburn. The success which attends the instruction given in this school in connexion with the Science and Art Department may be estimated from the fact that during the present year (1877), nineteen prizes and eighty certificates were obtained by the pupils (interns and externs, little more than 100), presented for examination from this school in accordance with the rules of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.

Industrial training.—All kinds of plain and fancy work are taught. A room has been fitted up in which the girls work at machines, and a constant supply of work is obtained from externs and from the shops. I saw some under-clothing for wedding trousseaux in hands, which were admirably executed, and fit to send out from any establishment. Brussels

and Irish point lace are beautifully executed in this school. The girls are taught household duties, as well as outdoor employments. They bake and cook, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bocket, with nine Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. There are besides a matron, and three paid assistants.

Total cost for 1876, £1,511 10s. 1d., of which £1,377 19s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head per annum on ordinary charges £17 0s. 3d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 17s. 7d.; industrial profits, £63 5s. 6d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Eight discharged: all doing well.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in
1876, 59
Voluntary inmates, 4

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £459 6s. 10d. was expended on buildings during the year, besides £22 18s. 1d. on repairs and rates. A lofty well-ventilated playroom, 70 feet in length, and a visitor's room have been added to the new school. The proposed farm-yard has not yet been erected.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the school during the year, and no serious illness, with one exception, that of a child of seven years old, who had inflammation of the lungs, but recovered. The general health of the other children in 1876 was all that could be wished. They are well cared and very healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. An excellent spirit prevails in this school. The children are bright, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—A fair primary education is given. The children are intelligent and anxious to learn.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught housework, cooking, baking, to milk cows and make butter, they work in the laundry, and in the garden, feed pigs and poultry, and are instructed in plain needlework, mending, darning, knitting, and crochet, point lace, embroidery, and braiding.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson, with a staff of eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd, had charge of this school in 1876. Since the commencement of 1877, Mrs. Mary A. Bartley, who so successfully managed the New Ross Industrial School, county Wexford, has taken the place of Mrs. Lawson who has left for England. I feel perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Bartley's management here will be attended with the same satisfactory results as were obtained in the New Ross school.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,401 11s. 9d., of which £827 18s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £14 0s. 7d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £15 5s. 6d.; industrial profits, £40 17s. 9d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of twenty-five girls discharged, fifteen are doing well, and ten are unknown. Eight of these, however, were discharged by order of the Chief Secretary shortly after their admission as being considered unfit cases for an industrial school.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number under orders of detention in 1876, . . .	130
Voluntary inmates,	76
Externs who attend the National school on premises, . . .	32

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The school has every convenience for the perfect training of the children.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The healthy appearance of the children shows the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory. No fault requiring serious punishment was committed during the year. The children are bright, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is scrupulously carried out. Their District Inspector, W. S. Seymour, esq., reports:—"Classes were in general very efficiently instructed, the programmes duly attended to, and the house and premises in excellent order and condition; proficiency very fair." Of 116 examined 77 passed, who would have earned £46 5s. from Board, had payment been made for results. He states,—“I found the pupils of the several classes to bear the test of a close examination of the various details of the programme extremely well.” I may add that the attention paid to the order and discipline of the children, and to their personal cleanliness, forms a conspicuous feature in the management of the school. Vocal and instrumental music are carefully and effectively taught to girls who are being trained as teachers.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in the management of the farm-yard, garden, and dairy; they milk cows and make butter, and keep the dressed grounds in order. They work in the laundry, and are taught cooking, baking, and the confectionery art. Dressmaking and other branches of needlework, braiding, and embroidery are taught. They also learn the use of the sewing and braiding machines.

Staff.—Mrs. McNamara, with a staff of 12 Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a dressmaker and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1876, £2,644 19s. 11d., of which £2,339 19s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £17 19s. 11d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 11s. 9d.; profit on industrial departments, £358 2s. 4d.

Results, 1873-74-75.—Thirty-eight discharged; all reported to be doing well.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.—Certified
18th August, 1875.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1876,	100

State of premises.—Some improvements have been made in the out-buildings during the year. The carpenter's workshop has been removed to a large shed in the yard, and the room formerly used for that purpose is now a work-room for the younger children. A sum of £48 0s. 3d. was expended on the building and land of this school in 1876, besides £92 13s. 5d. on repairs, taxes, &c. Farm offices are still required.

Health and general condition very satisfactory; no serious illness or death during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys was very good during the year. They were generally very steady, obedient, and docile; and with a few exceptions very industrious.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. The boys admitted during the latter part of the previous year, were for the most part very illiterate, and much time has been devoted to teaching them primary subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, &c.

A good band has been formed, and the boys have progressed satisfactorily under a competent teacher.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, baking, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, knitting, and the use of sewing and knitting machines are taught, under competent instructors. The boys also have charge of cows, horses, pigs, calves, &c. They are employed in the garden, and learn the culture of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Some boys are being trained to be clerks in mercantile houses.

Staff.—Rev. P. A. Martin, with five Christian Brothers, five foremen of trades, and a bandmaster, constitutes the staff of this establishment.

The total expenditure during 1876 was £2,983 18s. 9d., of which £2,550 10s. 4d. was for ordinary maintenance, £600 for furniture, and £450 for buildings. Net cost per head, £37 1s. 6d.; cost on ordinary charges, £25 10s. 1d.; industrial profit, £238 3s. 9d.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 3rd November, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	79
Daily average number of externs who attend the National school on the premises,	53

State of premises.—A sum of £570 was expended on land and buildings of this school during the year 1876, besides £155 14s. 7d. for repairs, rates, and taxes. Although a considerable amount has been already expended on the buildings for this school, much still remains to be done to perfect the school in all points, but I feel satisfied that the managers will spare no expense to complete the work so well begun.

On my inspection I found the school buildings in sound repair, clean and orderly, the children tidy and well cared.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during 1876; no death or illness requiring medical attendance occurred in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children was very good during the year. They are obedient, respectful, and industrious. The Sisters never leave them, the girls are anxious to please, and give satisfaction.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is strictly followed. H. W. M. Rodgers, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, examined the pupils in October, 1876, as if for results, and thirty-one passed for removal to a higher class, gaining 174 marks. The school is progressing satisfactorily. Vocal and instrumental music and drawing are taught.

Industrial training.—The laundry is well managed, and a quantity of washing from private families is now obtained, through which the children employed in the laundry are taught to make up fine linen nicely. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. They work in the garden, learn cooking and housework. They are likewise taught needlework in all its branches, and the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make their own dresses; they knit, and do crochet work.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and nine Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a literary teacher, trained under the National Board, three laundresses, and one servant.

Total cost of school in 1876, £2,421 17s. 3d., of which £1,698 9s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £21 9s. 11d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £22 4s. 6d.; industrial profits, £95 18s. 11d.

Results for 1873-4-5.—Forty discharged; 34 are reported to be doing well, and 6 have been lost sight of. Some of these have gone to America.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 15th February and 19th September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1876,	95
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, .	67

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £240 11s. 2d. was expended on alterations in the buildings, repairs, rates and taxes during 1876. They include the fitting-up of a bathroom, schoolroom, and infirmary.

Many advantages have been gained by the removal of the girls who were inmates of this school to Parsonstown, and the boys have now a more extended area for work and amusement.

Health and general condition.—Latterly most satisfactory; no serious illness; no death. In the early part of the year several cases of *tinea capitis* were found amongst the boys recently admitted, but by care they were soon cured, and the disease has been altogether extirpated.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the boys are orderly, obedient, industrious, truthful, and trustworthy. Little trouble is experienced in maintaining discipline amongst them. She states that, as a rule, on admission they are disorderly, turbulent, and troublesome, but soon influenced by the spirit in the school, become everything she could desire.

Educational state.—This school is managed according to the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and inspected by their officer. James S. Monk, esq., the District Inspector, reports very favourably both as to the teachers and the discipline in the school. "The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline very satisfactory. The general proficiency rather creditable. Singing and drawing very carefully and efficiently taught, and likewise instrumental music to those who have an aptitude to learn."

Industrial training.—This being merely preparatory for the Artane school, only elementary technical instruction is given. The object of the managers is to train the boys to habits of industry and order, cleanliness of the person, and to be honest, truthful, and self-reliant. For such a work women are especially suited, particularly for the class of vagrant boys who are committed to this school. The boys are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, tailoring, knitting, darning, mending, sewing, &c. They wash and scrub, work in the garden and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Frances Austin, with a staff of Sisters of Charity, and five other officers, manage the school.

Total cost of school in 1876, £1,819 11s. 10d., of which £1,766 11s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost on ordinary charges per head £18 11s. 10d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £18 19s. 7d.; industrial profit during the year, £16 3s. 10d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Eleven discharged; 10 doing well, and the other lost sight of.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 15th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, in 1876,	80
Voluntary inmates,	11
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	280

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but £70 was expended on alterations, repairs, rates and taxes. I found the institution on my inspection in a most creditable state of order, and cleanliness. The school-rooms, dormitories, and various appliances, lately erected, perfectly answer the purpose intended.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death. The children are tidy, well dressed, and remarkably clean in person. This is a matter of great importance in the training of girls belonging to the class from which the inmates of an industrial school come.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls. Faults are very few and of the most trifling character. I am well satisfied with the spirit which prevails in the school.

Educational state.—The scholastic training in this school is very efficient. The children show an anxious desire to learn, and their answering was, when I examined them, most satisfactory. Although not in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, the programme of the Board is followed. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are well taught, likewise vocal and instrumental music, and drawing to those who have an aptitude to learn. The school is progressing satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—There is an excellent laundry attached to this school, in which washing for the public is done. The girls make up shirts, ladies' dresses, and fine linen remarkably well. They milk cows and make butter, cook and do housework, bake bread, stain floors, and discharge the other duties of house servants. Needlework is well taught. The girls braid and embroider, do crewel and other work nicely, cut out and make dresses.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Davis and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,753 4s., of which £1,398 was for ordinary maintenance and management. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 9s. 6d.; net cost, £18 10s. 3d.; industrial profits, £272.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Seventeen discharged; all giving satisfaction to their employers. One, who emigrated to America in 1873, is respectably married; another holds the position of head laundress in an institution at Providence; two others write from Chicago and Philadelphia that they are doing well.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MANTRA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 6th March, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	65
Voluntary inmates,	22
Externs who attend the National school on the premises: on roll, 3,317; average attendance,	211

State of premises.—A sum of £133 5s. 4d. was expended in alterations, repairs, rates, and taxes, for this school in 1876. A new building containing laundry, lavatory, bath-room, drying-closets, and dormitory, is in course of erection, and will be completed before the close of 1877. The old buildings have been remodelled and much improved. Fine new National schools have been built at a cost of £1,800.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children has been excellent during 1876; no serious illness; no death. Some when first admitted were in very delicate health, but by the judicious and extensive use of cod liver oil, quinine, a generous diet, and plenty of exercise in the open air, they have become strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline generally satisfactory, a good spirit prevails in the school; the girls are docile, respectful, obedient, and industrious. Offences are few and trifling. The managers insist on cleanliness of the person and tidiness in dress, matters of the utmost importance in the training of the class of children from which the inmates of this school are derived.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and all children of ability to learn follow the entire programme of the Board. At the examination the greater number passed very creditably. Drawing and other extras are taught to those intended to be National school teachers.

The District Inspector of the Board, M. Maloney, esq., examined, 4/10/76, the pupils as if for results with the externs, and reports:—"Programme observed, and the general answering of classes pretty good, and very much better in several respects than at the examination in 1875." This and the general satisfactory state of the school he attributes to the transfer of the school to the new buildings, which are spacious and in every respect suitable. £77 11s. 6d. as results fees were earned for externs from the Board, and £38 15s. 9d. from union rates. Total £116 7s. 3d.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirtmaking, and other branches of needlework are taught. The children make all their own dresses, and work for the slugs. I saw some very fine lace and embroidery of a superior description. The girls learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, bake good bread for the establishment, cook, make pickles and preserves, milk cows, make butter, and work in the garden and laundry. The new laundry when completed will afford facilities for laundry work to be efficiently carried on, and thus enable the girls to be skilled in this most useful branch of their training.

Staff.—Mrs. Genevieve Beale and a staff of five Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school. A gardener and baker were also employed in 1876, but the girls being now proficient in the management of the ovens and the baking of bread, the latter has been lately discontinued, and the girls have now sole charge of the bakehouse.

Total cost of school in 1876, £1,573 17s. 8d., of which £1,444 12s. 2d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head of the inmates on ordinary charges, £22 4s. 6d.; net cost per head, £21 5s. 9d.; industrial profits, £190 1s. 3d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Forty-four discharged; 39 doing well, 1 unknown, and 4 are doubtful. Three of these were only a fortnight in the school, having been discharged on account of illegal commitments.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSCOMMON.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 14th June, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, . . . 44
 Extern pupils who attend the Na- } on roll, 235; attendance, 184
 tional school on premises, . . . }

State of premises.—No new buildings were added to this school during 1876, but those in use were carefully kept; I found them in sound repair, and a model of order and cleanliness, the floor nicely waxed, the dormitories, lavatories, and work-rooms well supplied with every requirement for the effective training of the children.

Health and general condition.—Two children died in 1876 from disease of the brain, so frequent in the class of children from which the inmates of industrial schools are taken; the health of the other children was very good; no epidemic or zymotic disease was reported during the

year, notwithstanding that scarlatina prevailed in the town. Many of the extern pupils of the National school were attacked by this disease, and 18 of their number died, the school was therefore closed to externs for some time.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory; the children were obedient, respectful, and industrious during the year. They are well cared and trained; faults very few and trifling. They appear bright and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education. The District Inspector of the Board, C. Graham, esq., reports, 30/9/76:—"This school is carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and I have to report, for the information of the Inspector of Industrial Schools, that a very large proportion of the pupils have appeared on the promotion sheet as 'passed' at the examination: moral tone, order, cleanliness, discipline, and proficiency good."

Industrial training.—Needlework in its various branches is well taught; the girls are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, to cut out and make their own dresses, and are well taught plain and fancy needlework. They cook and do housework, bake bread, milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and work in the laundry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Frances Marnan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1876, £856 13s. 8d., of which £801 13s. 8d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £18 4s. 5d.; net cost per head, including profit on Industrial department, £18 7s. 4d.; industrial profits, £48 10s.

Results for 1873-4-5.—Twenty-five discharged; 23 doing well, and 2 doubtful.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 17th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876,	30
Voluntary inmates,	33
Externs who attend the National Schools—on roll, 450;	
average attendance,	330

State of premises.—A sum of £373 was expended on buildings, land, &c., during 1876, besides £123 15s. 9d. on furniture and house sundries. The limit in the number of inmates to be paid for under the Treasury grant is confined to thirty, but as good accommodation has been provided for more than double that number, the manager admits other children whose maintenance is paid for out of private sources.

This school is remarkably well kept and the greatest order and regularity prevails in all the departments.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The girls are well cared, and their clean, healthy, tidy appearance are the strongest evidence of the attention bestowed on them. No death, or illness which called for special medical treatment, occurred during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1876 was excellent—in no instance during the year was a fault committed requiring serious punishment. The children are cheery, bright, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector, P. Connellan, esq., reports on his examination in November, 1876:—"All the classes except the 4th are in a very efficient state, the explanation and poetry particularly well attended to. On the whole the progress since last inspection is very gratifying. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline excellent." In the examination for results of externs £118 2s. 6d. was earned from the Board and £59 1s. 3d. from rates; total £177 3s. 9d. This school is admirably managed. Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and machine work are taught to girls of sufficient ability; likewise fresh and model drawing, geometry and perspective.

Industrial training.—Laundry work is very well carried on in this institution. The washing done for private families in the neighbourhood gives great satisfaction. A committee of the Grand Jury visits the school at each assizes, and the arrangements in the school have hitherto met their approbation. Needlework in its various branches, and machine work are well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, including stays. They cook and learn the confectionery art. They are taught the duties of house servants. They upholster beds, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a professional cook, laundress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1876, £1,516 4s. 8d., of which £961 14s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £32 1s. 1d.; net cost per head, £14 3s. industrial profits, £251 14s. 8d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of twelve discharged, eleven are doing well and the other is unknown.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 5th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	60
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—	
on roll, 220; average attendance,	147

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £191 10s. 6d. was expended on the completion of the laundry, and the erection of a new refectory, in 1876. £300 had been spent on the laundry in the previous year. £91 8s. 11d. were laid out on repairs, rates, and taxes in 1876.

Health and general condition.—One child died of hydrocephalus in 1876; the health of all the other children was very good during the year. No zymotic or serious disease occurred amongst the inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the children are docile and obedient, and that a spirit of industry prevails in the classes. They appear bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The schools on the premises are managed under the rules of the Board of National Education, and the industrial school children attend with the externs regularly, and are mixed in the classes. At a late examination, held in the present year, W. M. Weir, esq.,

District Inspector, reports—"Along with the ordinary National school pupils, I examined 53 pupils belonging to the industrial school. The answering of the latter was on the whole somewhat better than that of the ordinary pupils, and in cleanliness, neatness of attire, and quietness of demeanour, they had also the advantage. When it is considered that the general proficiency, order, and discipline of the National school pupils was very fair, it may be inferred that the condition of the industrial school under each of these heads is more than satisfactory, and is such as reflects credit on the manager of the institution. Singing is taught to all the children, and instrumental music to those who are likely to be benefited by it in after life." In his report to the Commissioners Mr. Weir adds—"All the ladies engaged in this school appear to be most earnest in the discharge of their duties." The payment by results earned for externs was £44 5s. 6d.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in needlework in its different branches; they cut out and make their own clothing. Lace-work, machine and crochet work are taught, and large orders for needlework are executed in the school. The girls likewise bake bread, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and poultry, and discharge the duties of household servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with a staff of 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 4 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £1,364 13s. 6d., of which £1,060 7s. was for ordinary charges, making cost per head £17 13s. 5d.; net cost, £17 15s. 9d.; industrial profits, £105 11s. 7d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Fifteen discharged; fourteen doing well; the other was only a short time in the school, and has not been heard of.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—
Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 10th April, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	110
Externs who attend National schools on the premises—on roll, 47½; attendance,	301

State of premises.—£1,042 14s. were expended on new buildings for this school in 1876. The work is well executed, and affords many advantages for the training of the inmates. £63 14s. 6d. was likewise spent on repairs, rates, &c., during the year. A farm-yard, which was much required, was begun in the present year, 1877, and is now in course of erection.

Health and general condition.—Three children died in 1876—one from hydrocephalus, a second from lung disease, the third from a cataleptic attack. No other serious illness occurred amongst the inmates during the year. They are happy, cheerful, and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory, faults few and trifling. The manager states that the moral tone of the school is all that could be desired, and a good spirit prevails. Children after admission quickly yield to the good influence around them.

Educational state.—Much care is taken in the scholastic teaching of the children in this school, which is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education. The industrial school children mix in

the classes with the externs, and a laudable spirit of emulation exists between them. J. B. Skeffington, esq., District Inspector of the Board of National Education, examined the children in May, 1876, as if for results, and reports:—"Proficiency in reading much better than is usual in National schools—this holds of every class save fourth, which is not so high; spelling much above the average, in number of passes as well as in satisfactory nature of the pass; writing exceptionally good, no pupil failed in writing. Some of the written exercises of fourth class are superior to those generally worked by pupils of fifth and even sixth class in the majority of ordinary National schools. Arithmetic much above the average in all classes. Grammar and geography very satisfactory. Needlework and the sewing machine very well taught—no failures. Vocal music skilfully and successfully taught. Tolerable progress made in drawing. Answering much better than the ordinary school pupils." He adds—"If it be possible to have results fees awarded from any source for these pupils it would be a well merited reward to their zealous and devoted teachers."

Industrial training.—The inmates milk cows and make butter, and are taught farm-yard management. They wash and make up fine linen nicely, and are well instructed in laundry business. They learn baking, cooking, confectionery, and all household duties. Needlework in all its branches, lacework, millinery, and ribbon embroidery are skilfully taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and are well instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines; cutting out according to the Board system is also taught.

Staff.—This school is well managed by Mrs. Ryan and four Presentation Sisters, assisted by lay Sisters, the daughters of farmers, who teach out-door work. A lacemaker, dressmaker, baker, and laundress, are also employed.

The total cost of the institution in 1876 was £3,268 4s., of which £2,085 10s. was spent in ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £18 19s. 2d.; not cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 19s. 3d.; industrial profits, £249 4s.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Forty-one discharged; thirty-nine doing well, one doubtful, and the other since dead.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—
Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 25th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention,	45
Voluntary inmates,	3
Externs who attend the	} 671 (on the roll), attendance, 370
National schools on the	
premises,	

State of premises.—The new buildings of this school were, when I visited, in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, and were furnished with suitable appliances. A new dairy has been recently fitted up, and other improvements are projected.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates of the school was excellent in 1876; but one, who had the seeds of the malady when admitted, died of consumption.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The manager reports that no serious fault was committed by any of the girls during the year. The children are happy, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is conducted under the rules of the Board of National Education, the programme of which is strictly followed. All are taught vocal music, and those whose talents qualify them to be teachers are instructed in instrumental music and drawing. The District Inspector of the Board of National Education, W. M. Weir, esq., reports on his examination, 4/11/76, as if for results:—"The first class pupils, with four exceptions, answered very fairly; the second class failed to some extent in reading and spelling; the third class in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and in the repetition of poetry; moral tone and cleanliness, order and discipline very fair. All the ladies engaged in this school appear to be most earnest in the discharge of their duties and anxious for the progress of their pupils."

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different departments is taught in this school. The girls learn millinery and dressmaking, they cut out and make their own dresses, and are instructed in the use of both kinds of knitting machines, and the sewing machines of different makers. They work at point lace, crochet, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. They work in the laundry, dairy, and garden, milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry. They are likewise taught cooking and housework. Telegraph machines have been provided, and it is hoped that after some time the girls will become proficient in this useful branch of female industry.

Staff.—Mrs. Grene, corresponding manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1876, £741 9s., of which £726 9s. was expended on ordinary maintenance and management. Cost on ordinary charges per head, £16 2s. 10d.; net cost per head, £16 3s. 7d.; industrial profit, £13 6s.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Thirty-five girls discharged; thirty-four are doing well, and one doubtful.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.— Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 10th April, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in	
1876,	64
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	309

State of premises.—Hitherto the accommodation in this school was very limited; it therefore became my duty to compel the manager to erect increased accommodation, and it is hoped that before the close of 1877 the new school buildings will be completed. The contract for the new school is £2,700, besides extras, which will cost about £300 more.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children in 1876; she states that they are industrious, obedient, contented, and happy; but few faults were committed during the year, and they were of a trivial character.

Educational state.—The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, F. Eardley, esq., reports that on his examination in December, 1876, the proficiency of the pupils was fairly up to the requirements of the programme, except in arithmetic, which was rather low. In the sub-heads of the programme the proficiency was fair. The reading, writing, and needlework deserve special commendation. Upwards of 400 externs attend the school. They earned for results £69 1s. 6d.

Industrial training.—The children are taught the different kinds of plain and ornamental needlework, the use of the sewing machine, crochet, plain and fancy knitting. They also, as far as the limited accommodation will allow, learn to wash and make up fine linen, to cook, and do housework. They are instructed in dairy and farm management, the care of pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy and one assistant, manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1876 was £1,111 1s. 10d., of which £971 8s. 7d. was for ordinary charges, making cost per head £15 3s. 7d. Net cost, £15 10s. 1d.; profit on industrial departments, £118 14s. 6d.

Results.—The 5 girls discharged in 1873-4-5 are all doing well.

COUNTY TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd September, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	98
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises— on roll, 352; attendance,	166

State of premises.—A sum of £318 was judiciously expended on the buildings and land of this well-managed school in 1876. Additional land has been provided, and the institution is gradually becoming complete in its different arrangements.

Health and general condition.—One child, who had been admitted some months previously in a delicate state of health, died of lung disease in 1876. Six or eight others had slight illnesses in the month of September, but, with these exceptions, the health of the children was very good during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The children are very docile, obedient, and most industrious. Faults few and trifling. Discipline is maintained by rewards rather than by punishments.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education; their Inspector, William Kennedy, esq., reports that on his examination in October, 1876, he found the school faithfully and efficiently conducted by the Sisters. He adds—"The classes are fairly taught in accordance with the school programme." 222 good marks were obtained in the different subjects of the school programme, and 16 pupils were awarded marks in all the subjects, which speaks well for their proficiency. All examined, with two exceptions, got promotion to higher classes. Some of superior intelligence, intended for teachers, are taught instrumental music and drawing, and are specially instructed in the art of teaching.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, dressmaking, and the use of the sewing machine, embroidery, and lacemaking are taught. The girls make all their own clothing, spin wool and flax for materials for their work. They are taught all kinds of household work, polishing and waxing of floors, &c. They make and bake bread of a superior description for the use of the establishment. The girls work in the public laundry (to which the most respectable families of the town and neighbourhood send their washing); they make up fine linen nicely, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry, and are taught cooking.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and six Sisters of Mercy, with two laundresses, one teacher, and a servant, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1876, £1,907 0s. 7d., of which £1,544 0s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £15 11s. Net cost per head, £15 13s. 4d.; industrial profit, £53 7s. 1d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Nineteen discharged; all doing well.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.—
Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 21st May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, 36

State of premises.—The new school-room, dormitory, refectory, and lavatory, on which a sum of £716 5s. 8d. was expended in 1876, was occupied by the boys at the close of the year, and additional works are in progress, which will further cost £352, and will be completed early in 1877.

New mattresses and other furniture have been purchased for the new building, and the institution will now be everything that can be wished.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during 1876; no case of illness; no death. The inmates are remarkably well cared, and show by their appearance the great attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The boys are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, and the first principles of arithmetic are taught. Under the rules, none but young boys, of not more than nine years of age, are admitted to this school, yet some who on admission were quite illiterate can already write very creditably. The District Inspector of the Board of National Education (Lewis Harkin, esq.) reports in July, 1876:—"Examined the Cappoquin Industrial School carefully in accordance with the programme of instruction of the Commissioners of National Education. I find the children well instructed, intelligent, healthy, and cheerful; and the general aspect such as to gratify anyone interested in such institutions."

The children sing nicely, one of their number accompanying them on the harmonium.

Industrial training.—The principal object of this preparatory school is to wean the boys from wild and vagrant habits, to instil principles of order and cleanliness, and to teach them to be docile and industrious. They are transferred to a more advanced school after they reach nine years of age. No technical industries are taught beyond the use of the sewing machine, to knit stockings, scarfs, and like articles, to care poultry, and to work in the garden.

Mrs. Margaret Devereux, with three Sisters of Mercy, a matron, servant, and landlady, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £1,347 3s. 11d., of which £623 8s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance, making cost per head on ordinary charges £17 6s. 4d.; not cost £17 4s.; industrial profit £11 15s. 1d.

Results.—Three discharged in 1874 on account of disease; one has since died, and the other two have not been heard of.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 17th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 120

State of premises.—The new buildings for this school, to which I referred in my report for 1875, and for which a contract was taken towards the close of 1876, at a cost of £3,928, are now progressing; a second contract has since been taken for a sum of £725, and farther improvements will be made, including the erection of a laundry and farmyard, and when completed the school will possess every appliance for the effectual training of the children. There is sufficient land for the purpose, and facilities will now be afforded to render the children skilled in their future walks in life. £450 was expended on the buildings in 1876.

Health and general condition.—One child, who when admitted was suffering from consumption, died of the disease in 1876. The health of other inmates of the school was satisfactory, and some previously in delicate health have much improved.

Conduct and discipline.—For the most part very good. The manager reports:—"The grown girls are most earnest in the correct discharge of their duties, and endeavour to qualify themselves for situations in which they can earn a competence after discharge." The conduct of the girls in 1876 was satisfactory, with one exception, that of a girl, who from the commencement refused to conform to the rules, and after a few weeks absconded; she was thereupon sentenced by the magistrates to be committed to the Reformatory at Limerick. The Sisters always with the children, repose the most perfect confidence in them, which the manager states is never abused.

Educational state.—The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, and arithmetic. Vocal music is taught to all, and instrumental music to these intended to be nursery governesses.

Industrial training.—Needlework and the use of different sewing machines are well taught in this school, as likewise gold embroidery, and other work suitable for girls. The girls cut out and make their own clothes, and do much work for the shops. The younger children work at crochet and knitting. The girls are instructed in cooking, and in the confectioner's work. They make and bake excellent bread, and are taught the other duties of household servants. They milk and care cows, make butter, feed calves and poultry. Hitherto the laundry has been very imperfect in this school, but one with suitable appliances will be provided in the new building.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £2,597 10s. 11d., of which £1,911 10s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making cost per head £16 18s. 9d. Net cost, including profit and loss, £17 5s.; industrial profit, £77 2s. 3d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of 23 discharged 22 are reported to be doing well, and the other is doubtful.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 14th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, . 53
Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises—
on roll, 200 ; average attendance, 88

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and well kept. The new buildings erected in 1875, at a cost of £2,650, fully answer the object intended, and suitable farm-offices are being provided.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1876 ; no illness requiring special medical treatment ; no death. The girls are well looked after, and their wants carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the school was very satisfactory in 1876, but one who had been placed on licence committed an offence, for which she was sent to Spark's Lake Reformatory, at Monaghan.

Educational state.—This school is managed strictly in conformity with the rules of the Commissioners of National Education. Alexander J. Simpson, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, examined the children in October, 1876, and reports—"The proficiency was generally satisfactory, the programme attended to, the teachers efficient ; moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline excellent."

Industrial training.—Needlework and machine work are taught, the girls make their own dresses, and do work for the public. They are employed in the garden, laundry, farm-yard, and dairy ; they milk cows, make butter and excellent bread. They manage the bake-house without assistance. They cook and learn the duties of house servants.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Halloran, and a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school.

Cost of school in 1876, £946 5s., of which £804 19s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost of each inmate in 1876, £15 3s. 9d. Net cost, including profit and loss on industrial department, £16 5s. 1d. ; industrial profits, £84 14s. 4d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Nine discharged ; 8 doing well, and the other has been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 71
Ditto, under 6 years of age, 2
Voluntary inmates, 4

State of premises.—This well-managed school was, when I visited it, in a most satisfactory condition, and I fully indorse the observation I found recorded in the visitors' book in May, 1876, by Captain Hamilton, Local Government Inspector, who states that it will not suffer by comparison with any similar institution in either England or Ireland.

Health and general condition.—One child, suffering from a scrofulous disease of the brain, died in this school in 1876. The health of the other inmates was excellent, no illness requiring special medical treatment having occurred in the school during the year. The girls show by their appearance the great care and attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The girls are docile, obedient, very clean in their persons, tidy, and industrious. Kindly treated it is their greatest pleasure to please the teachers placed over them; they are bright, intelligent, and happy; faults few and trivial.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the use of the globes are well taught in this school. I was much pleased with the answering of the girls at the examination which I held at the time of my inspection.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, shirtmaking, and dressmaking are well taught in this school. The girls cut out the dresses and other articles which they make, so that they thoroughly understand their work; they upholster and remake the mattresses for the institution. They are taught cooking and household work, to milk cows, rear calves, and make butter, care bees, pigs, and poultry. They work in the laundry, make excellent bread, and manage, by themselves, the heating of the ovens in the bakehouse. The house, offices, and dairy, are well arranged.

In order to stimulate the children to exertion, annual premiums are given for mending, darning, and needlework.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley, who managed the school in 1876, has lately been removed to Limerick, and has been succeeded by Mrs. Kate Devereux. Five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd assist in the school, besides a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,727 16s. 4d., of which £1,563 19s. 4d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making cost per head on ordinary charges £22 0s. 3d. Net cost for each, £23 0s. 5d.; industrial profits, £93 6s.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of eighteen discharged seventeen are doing well, and one has died.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 3rd December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	107
Ditto, under 6 years of age,	3
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	20
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	71

State of premises.—The new wing, erected at a cost of £2,295 3s. 7d. in 1875, has now been completed; various improvements have been made, and every facility is now afforded for the efficient training of the girls in the pursuits which they are to follow in afterlife. The laundry has been provided with mangling, ironing, and drying rooms, the bakehouse has been enlarged and improved, a well appointed dairy has been fitted up, and an adjoining field has been obtained on which extensive farm-offices will at once be erected, with poultry-yard after the most approved model.

The buildings have been heated by hot water pipes. Bath-rooms have been fitted up, and other improvements have been made. A sum of £411 18s. 8d. was expended on land and buildings in 1876.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred among the inmates in 1876—three from consumption, the fourth from mesenteric disease. The health of the other children in the school was excellent, and no serious disease which required medical treatment is reported.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that an excellent tone prevails in this school. The girls are for the most part respectful in their manner, obedient, orderly, industrious, and trustworthy; faults few and trifling, except that one girl of uncontrollable temper was guilty of constant breaches of rules, which made it necessary to have her committed to the Ballinasloe Reformatory, where under a strict discipline she has greatly improved.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, T. Macanlay, esq., examined the pupils in October, 1876, as if for results. He reports:—"General proficiency very good, programme attended to, moral tone excellent, order and discipline extremely good, cleanliness very satisfactory, teacher extremely good." The industrial school pupils freely mix with the externs, and several are paid monitresses. I examined the writing of the children and some of the copies were most creditable. Singing is taught to all, and instrumental music and drawing to those whose abilities qualify them to be teachers. Two of the girls excel in music, and their talents are carefully cultivated with a view to their holding a suitable position as teachers in afterlife.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, the use of the knitting and sewing machines, dressmaking, knitting, crochet, and netting are taught. The girls bake all the bread used in the establishment. They are employed in the dairy, laundry and farm-yard. They upholster the mattresses used in the school, and others ordered by the public. A shoemaker attends daily and under his instruction the girls repair the boots of the inmates. A machine-room has been recently fitted up apart from the general workroom of the school. This arrangement works well and prevents the noise from the machines being heard in the workroom during the appointed hours of labour.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Ignatius Walsh, and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school, with the assistance of five paid officers.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,826 9s. 4d., of which £2,187 9s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £20 0s. 10d. Net average cost for each during the year, £21 8s. 9d.; industrial profit, £120 7s. 7d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Twenty-two discharged; twenty doing well, one doubtful, and one has since died.

A child who became blind was sent to the Merriam Blind Asylum.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BRAY.—
Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 11th September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, . 44

State of premises.—The buildings were, when I visited, in sound repair, clean, and orderly; a sum of £21 6s. 9d. was expended on the buildings, and £35 14s. 1d. on repairs and rates during the year. The annual rent of £140 for the school premises due to the Earl of Meath, for the year 1876, has been generously returned to the Committee by that nobleman. The Earl of Meath has done much for this school; year after year he has, besides other donations, given an amount towards its funds equivalent to the rent of the premises on which it is established. The training of the children in the school is effective, so far as the imperfect appliances for the purpose will permit, and the girls who have been placed in situations from it are giving satisfaction in their several walks in life, but many requirements are wanted to render the school in every way suitable, and it is most desirable that funds be provided to perfect the arrangements required for the efficient training of the children in their duties, so as to render them self-supporting after they leave the institution. One or two cows should be provided in order that the girls might learn to milk cows and make butter. Unless a person be trained to do so in early life she will never be a skilled dairymaid, and without proper appliances for laundry work, she cannot make up shirts and fine linen nicely. I have pointed out to the Committee the improvements which I would suggest, and I trust that their appeal for funds will be liberally responded to.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1876. No serious illness; no death. The inmates of the school are carefully attended to, and show by their appearance the care bestowed on them. Children who are of delicate habit or who show a tendency to scrofula are given large quantities of cod liver oil, and other medicaments to remove their ailments. Doctor Darby, of Bray, still continues to give his services as a medical man, gratuitously, to the establishment.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of this school during 1876, was, with one or two exceptions, very good, and the punishments awarded few and trifling. The girls are clean and tidy in their dress and persons, and appear cheery and happy. When a girl is placed in a situation she is encouraged to invest at least a part of her earnings in the Savings Bank, through Mrs. Eohlin, the manager of the school, thus acquiring habits of thrift and economy which will serve her through life.

Educational state.—In the competition amongst the pupils of the different schools at the Diocesan examination, held in Bray, in October, 1876, on the subject of scripture history, and the Church catechism, five girls of this school carried off at the close of the year first and second class premiums, and one child of nine years of age took a first prize in a class of 42 pupils. When, however, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the examiner under the Church Education Society, held his examination in the school at the close of the year, the answering in secular matters

was not quite up to the mark. A new teacher, Miss Sullivan, has since been employed, and under her care the girls have improved, and the school is progressing. Miss Sullivan ranks I am informed in the first class of teachers of the Church Education Society.

Industrial training.—Tidiness in dress, cleanliness and order, are strictly inculcated. The girls are instructed in needlework, knitting, and machinework. They make their own dresses, and likewise shirts and underclothing for the public. The elder girls knit petticoats and other articles, care comb, and wash their younger companions. They see that their dresses are tidy and orderly, and are thus trained to the duties of nursery-maids, and to the management of young children. They cook and are taught the duties of house servants, of parlour and laundry maids. The drying-room is now heated by an American stove, but the laundry still requires further improvement. The girls have care of a few pigs and poultry, and should cows be purchased they could be trained to dairy management; they are taught to cure bacon and do other country work, so that they may be generally useful in a household.

Staff.—Mrs. Echlin, has charge of the establishment. Miss Sullivan, school teacher, and an assistant matron, are permanently on the staff. A sewing mistress has likewise been employed temporarily.

Total cost in 1876, £1,081 7s. 11d., of which £878 8s. 4d. was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £19 19s. 3d.; net cost £20 16s. 7d.; industrial profit, £143 1s. 7d.

Results, 1873-4-5.—Three girls discharged; 2 doing well, and the third lost sight of.

APPENDIX II.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The following Rules, revised December, 1875, supersede those formerly in force, and must in future be followed:—

AID TO ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.

1. *Definition.*—An Elementary School is a School or department of a School at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any School or department of a School at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar exceed ninepence a week.

2. *Conditions and nature of Aid.*—The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools* at which the children are instructed in drawing† by teachers holding Art certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

3. The aid given by the department consists of *Payments* made to the Managers of the School towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the Drawing Classes in the School; of *Prizes* awarded to the children, pupil teachers, or paid monitors, only, of the School, whose exercises reach the standard of excellence; and of *Grants* towards the purchase of suitable examples.

* Grants will not be made to endowed schools unless their endowment be supplemented by an equal amount of annual subscriptions, by local rates, or by school fees not exceeding ninepence a week from each scholar.

† Middle Class Schools cannot be examined in first or second grade drawing under these regulations, but may be examined in second grade drawing only about May.

† Instruction in drawing may be given in the two hours of secular instruction required by the Code of the Education Department in schools under inspection.

4. *Examinations.*—The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and of prizes to be given, annually, by means of an examination of a very elementary character *called of the 1st Grade*, in Freehand Drawing from Copies, Freehand Drawing from Models, and in Practical Geometry; and by a more advanced examination, *called of the 2nd Grade*, in Freehand, Geometric, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

The Department is the sole judge respecting all awards of payments and prizes, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

5. *Payments.*—The payments which may be made on the results of the annual examination are as follows* :—

- a. 1s. for every child in regular attendance upon the ordinary instruction of the Day School, who *only gives satisfactory evidence* of having been taught drawing in the School during the previous year.
- b. 2s. for every such child who shows proof of *proficiency* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.
- c. 3s. for every such child who *excels* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.
- d. 5s. for every such child who passes in *two or more* subjects of the 2nd grade.† No child is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not shown proficiency, or excellence, in previous examinations, in *all the subjects* of the 1st grade.
- e. 10s. on account of every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked by a pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, of the Day School, who has been taught drawing in that School.‡
- f. £1 for expenses in conducting the annual examination, provided that at least twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School.

6. *Prizes.*—A 1st grade prize will be given to every child whose drawing or drawings of the 1st grade reach the standard of *excellence*,§ and a 2nd grade prize to every pupil teacher, paid monitor, and child who *excels* in 2nd grade drawing.

7. *Date of Examinations.*—The examinations of Elementary Day Schools are held in March, under the superintendence of the Managers of the School, who must—

- a. Certify that the School is an Elementary School as defined in par. 1, p. 6, Art Directory, and that the children have been instructed by a teacher holding a certificate from the Department.
- b. Appoint one of their number to act as Correspondent with the Department; and give notice of any change of Correspondent.||

* Only one of the payments a. to d. can be made on account of any one child in one year. A child, on account of whose success in any subject 2s., 3s., or 5s., has been paid, cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has only earned a payment of 1s. may be re-examined in any subject. No child may be examined in the same year in subjects of both grades. Pupil-teachers and paid monitors may not be examined in any subject of the 1st grade.

† Children in attendance at an elementary day school may not be admitted to the 2nd Grade, Art Examination of a School of Art or Art Night Class in May, whether they attend such a school or class or not; nor may students of Schools of Art or Night Classes, teachers or assistant teachers, or any others who are not scholars, pupil-teachers, or paid monitors of the day school in which the examination is held, be allowed to attend its examination in March excepting as is provided in par. 10, p. 9, Art Directory.

‡ Whether pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, receive instruction in 2nd Grade drawing in a School of Art, a Night Class, or an Elementary Day School, they must be examined before the Committee or Managers entitled to claim payment on their instruction. They cannot be examined both in the School of Art or Night Class, and in the Elementary School.

§ The First Grade Prizes are a drawing board and T square for success in Freehand, a set of compasses for Geometry, and a box of colours for Model Drawing. A list of the Second Grade Prizes is given at p. 14, note †.

|| The Department will not correspond with the teachers; nor may they act on the Committee for the superintendence of the Examinations.

- c. Provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the regulations of the Department.
- d. Send to the Secretary of the Department,* *before the 1st of February*, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil teachers, or paid monitors, and children to be examined in each subject of the 2nd grade. Be responsible for conducting the examination. Give out the examination papers; see them fairly worked according to the regulations in Form 520a, in the presence, throughout the examination, of *at least two* of their number; and return them, under seal, immediately after the examination, to the Secretary of the Department.
- e. Admit at all times the Officers of the Department to visit the school.

APPENDIX III.

CIRCULAR TO MANAGERS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

OFFICE of INSPECTOR of REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

Dublin Castle, 23rd June, 1875.

In consequence of the number of children admitted into Industrial Schools the Orders of Detention of whom were illegal, which necessitated their discharge by the Chief Secretary, I have to request that you will not in future receive any child into your School unless the exact words, taken from some one of the following descriptions, are used in the Order of Detention which accompanies the child:—

1. A child found begging or receiving alms.
2. A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.
- †3. A child found wandering, not having any home; or
 " " any settled place of abode;
 or
 " " proper guardianship; or
 " " visible means of subsistence.
4. A child found destitute, being an orphan without any parent.
5. A child found destitute, having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.
6. A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.
7. A child sentenced under the 14th section of the Act 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 112, whose mother has been convicted of crime and a previous conviction is proved against her, the child being under the care and control of its mother, and without visible means of subsistence, or being without proper guardianship.

* The filling up of Form No. 520, is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the Department; and the Managers of Schools which have not been examined in the preceding year should apply for this form in January.

† Unless the child under description 3 has been found wandering, and is so described on the order of detention, the order is insufficient, and the child should not be received by the manager.

8. The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25, specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, providing that a child apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case to be dealt with under the Act, may be sent to an Industrial School.

I have further to request that in all cases when furnishing to this Office the Returns (Form A) of Admissions into the School, you will also be so good as to forward at the same time the Detention Order of each child named therein, in order that it may be duly examined.

The Orders will be returned to you with as little delay as possible.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT (IRELAND), 1868.

31 Vic., c. 25.

FORM (A)—ORDER SENDING CHILD TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County of _____	} BE IT REMEM- BERED that on the day of _____ 18 _____, in pursuance of The Industrial Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of _____ (b) do order that (c) of _____ whose Religious Persuasion, as ascertained according to the provisions of Section 15 of the said Act, is (d) _____ and who has been proved before us by the evidence of (e) _____ to (f) _____ be sent to the _____ (g) Certified In- dustrial School at (h) _____ and that (i) _____ be detained there until the _____ day of _____ 18 (j)	(a) Or Police District of Dublin Metropolis. (b) Or I, one of the Police Ma- gistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District. (c) Name, and also Address (if any). (d) Insert Religious Denomin- ation. (e) Insert Names and Addresses of the Witnesses examined. (f) Here state concisely, but with accuracy and precision, the exact facts, showing the grounds on which the Magistrates in Petty Sessions or Divisional Police Ma- gistrate decide that the Child is a lawful and fit object to be de- tained in an Industrial School. (g) Name of School. (h) Locality of School. (i) He or she. (j) Date to which the detention is to continue. (k) Or Divisional Police Magis- trate.
Petty Sessions District of (a) _____ to wit. _____		

Signed, _____ } (k) Justices of the said
County.

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

DUBLIN CASTLE, 20th September, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Circular dated 14th instant, which has been issued by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, giving instructions to the Force as regards dealing with cases of Vagrancy of Italian Children in Ireland.

You will perceive from it, that application is to be made by the Constabulary to the Justices to send such Vagrant Children to certified Industrial Schools.

As the Justices might hesitate to commit such Children, on the grounds that they would be chargeable on the Local Rates, I have to inform you that the Italian Consul-General has consented to pay the cost of the maintenance of such Children while under detention in any Industrial School, and will arrange for their subsequent transfer to their native Country.

As it is very desirable that the Justices should liberally exercise their jurisdiction in this matter, in which the Italian Government has requested the assistance of the Executive in this Country, I am to request that you will make known to the Magistrates of your locality the arrangements entered into with the Italian Consul-General.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
T. H. BURKE.

(Circular.)

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

14th September, 1877.

The attention of Government has been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere, are imported into this country by persons known by the name of Padroni, who send them out into the streets to earn money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise.

It is most important to suppress this traffic by every available means, and the Government relies on the vigilant co-operation of the Constabulary for this purpose.

In many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the 3rd section of 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 84 (see section 1,322 of the Code) by procuring or encouraging the child to beg. If so he should be forthwith prosecuted, and the result of such prosecution should be made the subject of a special report to the Inspector-General.

The child will probably come within the provisions of the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland) 1868 (31 Vic., chap. 25), either (under the first class) as a child begging alms, or (under the second class) as a child found wandering and without proper guardianship. An application therefore should be made to the Justices to send the child to a certified Industrial School.

Further application should be made under section 12 for the temporary detention of the child in a workhouse until the Industrial School has been selected. The final result of each case should be reported to the Inspector-General, who will communicate with the Italian Consul and arrange for the subsequent transfer of the children to their native country.

R. BRUCE, *Deputy Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX V.

1.—HIGHER-GRADE SCHOOLS.—REVIEW OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for 1876.

	1875.					1876.					1877.		1878.		1879.	1880.	1881.
	Admitted	By Special License	By Special License	By Special License	By Special License	Admitted	By Special License	By Special License	By Special License	By Special License	Admitted	By Special License	By Special License	By Special License			
Under admission, Dec. 31, 1875:																	
In School,	88	120	80	170	270	95	40	40	40	40	104	181	100	100	100	100	1,100
On Dismissal,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
In Prison,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Admitted, Students accepted, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In School, Students accepted, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	78	201	171	440	540	106	60	60	60	60	105	191	110	110	110	110	1,100
Admitted in 1876,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Admitted by Dismissal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Under admission, Dec. 31, 1876:																	
In School,	87	100	80	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
On Dismissal,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
In Prison,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Admitted, Students accepted, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In School, Students accepted, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	78	100	80	111	111	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Average number of inmates, . .	64	100	84	100	111	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000

Appendix to Fifteenth Report of the Board of

2.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMITTANCES, PARTIAL CONVICTIONS, AND DISCHARGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Admitted.	By Special License.	Returned from Probation.	Discharged on Probation.	As Incurable or to Parent.	Admitted.	By Special License.	Returned from Probation.	Discharged on Probation.	As Incurable or to Parent.	By Special License.	Returned from Probation.	By Special License.	Returned from Probation.	By Special License.	Returned from Probation.	
Age at Admission—																	
Under 10	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
From 10 to 14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
" 15 to 16	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
" 17 to 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 19 to 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Previous Convictions—																	
Not before Certified	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
First	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Second	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Third, fourth and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Modes of Discharge—																	
On Expatriation Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returned to Parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expatriated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sent to Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Released	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On account of Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Incurable or to Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disch.																	

2.—Returns showing Social Condition and State of Instruction, so far as can be ascertained, of the Female Orphanists received during the year 1874.

Description.	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Native Borneo.	N. Borneo (Siam).	Malacca (Siam).	Malacca (Siam).	N. Borneo (Siam).	Native Borneo.	N. Borneo (Siam).	Malacca (Siam).	Malacca (Siam).	N. Borneo (Siam).	N. Borneo (Siam).	N. Borneo (Siam).	N. Borneo (Siam).	Boys.	Girls.		
Boys Orphanists.—																	
European,	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	11	2	2	15	2	17	
Both Parents dead,	—	7	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	4	24	4	28	
Father dead,	1	4	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	2	23	2	25	
Mother dead,	1	2	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	4	20	1	17	38	21	59	
Deserted by Parents,	2	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	2	24	1	25	
One or both Parents destitute or crippled,	1	17	—	11	2	—	2	4	4	2	27	1	12	39	22	61	
Both Parents alive,	4	12	2	21	22	1	2	2	7	2	50	7	17	64	24	88	
Total,	12	42	4	40	64	2	27	12	17	9	179	14	46	241	53	294	
State of Instruction.—																	
Neither Read nor Write, . . .	2	24	2	22	24	1	4	7	11	4	101	14	20	128	36	164	
Read or Write imperfectly, . .	2	22	—	12	24	1	12	4	2	2	28	2	24	47	27	74	
Read and Write well,	—	2	2	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	14	—	17	
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12	42	4	40	64	2	17	11	17	9	273	20	44	344	63	407	

A summary is hereby submitted to the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

4.—Returns showing Offences for which Juvenile Offenders were Sentenced to Reformatory Schools in the year 1878.

	Boys					Girls					Total		Total		Days	Girls	Days
	Males, Ireland	M. Foreign Ireland	Indisposed from Sickly	Polymers, King's Co.	M. Rem'd to Sisters	High Irish Sisters	High Irish Sisters	M. Rem'd to Sisters	M. Rem'd to Sisters	High Irish Sisters	M. Co. Sisters	Per Cent.	M. Co. Sisters	Per Cent.			
Larceny and Petty Theft,	20	20	4	29	20	2	11	20	8	2	64	23	68	1	182	67	126
" by Servant,	"	4	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	4	"	4	"	4	6	10
" from Purse,	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	3	3	20
" in Dressing-room,	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	11	"	8	1	15	28	55
Attempt to Steal,	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	2	1	8
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	"	2	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	"	7	"	2	"	2	2	4
Receiving Stolen Goods,	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1
Fraud,	1	1	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	4	1	"	"	3	"	8
Born-Stealing,	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	4
Credit Stealing,	"	2	"	2	1	"	"	"	1	"	4	"	1	"	4	1	3
Forgery, Counterfeiting, &c.,	1	1	"	2	1	"	"	"	1	"	4	"	1	"	3	1	4
Malicious Injury,	"	1	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	2	"	4
Attempt to break into Houses, Arson,	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	20	"	20
Other Offences,	1	7	"	2	2	"	"	1	2	1	12	1	4	"	25	4	17
Total,	27	68	4	42	64	2	17	31	27	2	128	26	64	2	182	68	244

5.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of

	Boys.					Girls.				
	Malone, Bellshut.	St. Patrick's, Upson.	Reformatory-place, Dublin.	Phillistown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	
<i>Admissions.</i>										
1859,	—	—	2	—	94	2	19	—	—	9
1860,	17	12	8	—	141	6	18	—	—	16
1861,	13	91	11	—	22	8	16	—	—	13
1862,	18	51	13	—	62	3	4	—	—	4
1863,	10	30	6	—	83	5	28	—	—	12
1864,	5	17	12	—	161	3	13	6	—	7
1865,	13	24	6	—	71	4	16	2	—	5
1866,	11	32	7	—	86	3	8	2	—	8
1867,	19	57	7	—	81	3	12	5	—	10
1868,	28	63	13	—	109	3	16	6	—	13
1869,	23	58	11	—	123	4	15	6	—	5
1870,	28	40	13	—	130	6	7	12	—	12
1871,	14	45	17	155	4	3	12	5	—	10
1872,	26	49	6	128	43	3	7	14	—	16
1873,	19	51	9	50	121	1	8	11	—	12
1874,	14	56	9	60	80	7	18	16	—	8
1875,	12	46	7	74	59	6	12	7	—	7
1876,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	—	17
Total,	253	792	161	508	1,476	72	241	100	—	187
<i>Discharges.</i>										
To employment or service,	66	132	39	55	315	17	76	22	—	57
To friends,	50	232	39	106	352	28	49	19	—	51
Emigrated,	22	121	17	17	321	4	15	7	—	14
Sent to sea,	21	24	7	1	21	—	—	—	—	—
Expelled,	18	16	26	2	73	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as diseased,	4	10	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as incorrigible,	6	8	8	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred,	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	6	18	2	11	20	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence expired,	18	5	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	213	506	128	197	1,140	53	183	50	—	135
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1876.	79	226	33	311	330	19	58	50	—	52
<i>Viz:</i>										
In school,	61	206	30	289	279	18	57	52	—	50
On license,	5	18	1	19	53	1	—	—	—	1
In prison,	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence unexpired,	3	—	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	—
Retained in school, sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1876.

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.			
Spur's Lake, Monaghan.	Golden Bridge.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Total.	
Admissions.									
9	5	94	2	42	2	96	44	140	1859.
12	21	133	25	62	6	178	68	246	1860.
7	15	113	24	51	8	137	59	196	1861.
7	13	113	28	30	3	141	33	174	1862.
17	*	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	1863.
16	—	118	21	48	3	139	46	185	1864.
15	—	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	1865.
6	—	118	18	24	3	136	27	163	1866.
10	—	138	26	37	3	164	40	204	1867.
10	—	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1868.
14	—	181	34	40	4	215	44	259	1869.
8	—	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1870.
21	—	204	31	48	3	235	51	286	1871.
18	—	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1872.
12	—	222	28	43	1	250	44	294	1873.
16	—	196	23	58	7	219	65	284	1874.
14	—	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1875.
10	—	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1876.
222	54	2,776	444	807	72	8,220	879	4,069	Total.
Discharges.									
45	6	502	99	205	17	601	222	823	To employment or service.
59	5	690	88	182	28	778	210	988	To friends.
41	12	459	32	89	4	491	93	584	Emigrated.
—	—	46	28	—	—	74	—	74	Sent to sea.
—	—	93	44	—	—	137	—	137	Enlisted.
1	1	19	7	10	4	26	14	40	Discharged as diseased.
—	3	28	13	7	—	41	7	48	Discharged as incorrigible.
2	27	1	8	6	—	9	68	77	Transferred.
7	—	58	8	12	—	66	12	78	Died.
1	—	13	14	5	—	27	5	32	Absconded, sentence expired.
156	54	1,909	341	578	53	2,250	631	2,881	Total.
66	—	867	103	229	19	970	248	1,218	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1876.
62	—	763	91	221	18	860	230	1,090	Viz.:
1	—	90	6	2	1	96	3	99	In school.
1	—	1	3	1	—	4	1	5	On license.
—	—	7	3	1	—	10	1	11	In prison.
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
									Retained in school, sentence expired.

* School closed 12th June, 1876.

[illegible]

7.—**EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS.**—Discharges for the years 1853, 1854, and 1876, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1876.

	1853.					1854.					1876.		1876.		Grand Total.
	Doing Well.	In Prison.	Re-convicted.	Re-convicted, &c.	In Prison, &c.	Doing Well.	Highly Do.	In Prison.	In Prison, &c.	In Prison, &c.	Do. Well.	In Prison.	Do. Well.	In Prison.	
Men or Females—															
To Employment or Service,	18	10	12	20	50	—	17	—	—	—	100	50	100	50	100
Returned to Friends,	20	22	15	10	246	—	—	—	—	—	200	22	200	22	200
Religious,	9	22	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	27	8	24	7	27
Sent to Sea,	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Released,	9	—	—	1	85	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17
Specialty Discharged,	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Abandoned and Returned,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	67	104	30	29	810	10	20	20	20	40	420	100	250	100	764
Seventeen Discharges and Dis-															
charges—															
Done Well,	1	0	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	10
Doing well,	60	116	20	20	207	—	80	10	10	21	270	20	20	20	270
Convicted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-convicted of Crime,	20	10	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
Unknown,	0	68	4	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	70	10	—	17	70
Total,	67	104	24	20	800	10	20	20	20	40	420	100	220	100	764
Percentage—															
Doing well,	60.1	84.0	66.6	68.9	79.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	70.1
Re-convicted,	29.9	15.0	33.3	31.1	20.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	29.9

* See column in a General Report.

3.—Returns from the Governors of Certain Prisons in Ireland, showing the numbers RECOVERED of CHURCH during 1874, after expiration of term of detention in a REFORMATORY, with the Schools to which they respectively belonged.

Reformatory Prison.	SCHOOLS.										NAME OF SCHOOLS REFORMATORY.										Total Recovered in 1874.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Larne, Royal Prisons.	Downpatrick, Stranish, Antrim, &c.	Lisnakeilly and Overhill with Island.	Youghall, Wick, 1874-1875.	Waterford, 1874-1875.	Armagh, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Armagh, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	Downpatrick, 1874-1875.	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* Includes 1 clergyman in Downpatrick prison.

† Three were the same names as in Downpatrick prison.

9.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, and their Causes, during the year 1876.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	No.	Initials of Names.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Offence for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
Upton, . . .	1	J.P.	M.	3 June, '71,	12	Robbery, .	Consumption, .	24 May.
" . . .	2	F.H.	M.	9 Mar., '74,	14½	Housebreak- ing.	" . . .	6 Jan.
Philipstown, .	3	T.L.	M.	27 Nov., '72,	18	Larceny, .	" . . .	24 April.
" . . .	4	J.C.	M.	4 May, '74,	13	Malicious in- jury.	" . . .	11 Aug.
" . . .	5	J.Y.	M.	21 Sept., '74,	14	Larceny, .	Accident, .	21 Sept.

10.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS for MAINTENANCE, BUILDING, and RECEIPTS, for year 1876.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	Average number of inmates.	Net Cost of Maintenance, deducting Industrial Profits, and not including Building, Land, &c.	Outlay on Buildings, &c.	Total Expenditure, deducting Profit and adding Losses.	Treasury Allowance.	Received from all other sources.	Net Cost per head, not including Building, &c.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast, . .	65	1,562 13 11	52 8 0	1,615 1 11	1,640 7 8	560 5 4	24 0 9
St. Patrick's, Upton, .	195	3,733 18 11	1,027 11 2	4,761 10 1	2,961 10 2	1,803 1 6	19 5 11
Rahoboth-place, Dublin, .	24	532 5 6	14 0 0	546 5 6	502 2 1	531 8 2	24 9 8
Philipstown, King's Co.,	337	7,546 2 8	1,650 6 0	9,196 10 8	5,610 1 6	2,009 9 5	22 7 2
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	275	5,676 5 2	1,377 4 7	6,853 6 9	4,294 2 6	2,495 7 0	20 5 6
Cork-street, Dublin, .	12	430 5 5	6 1 9	465 7 2	314 8 4	172 3 5	24 5 8
High Park, Co. Dublin, .	83	1,250 5 7	150 0 0	1,440 5 7	829 10 8	417 8 7	26 6 10
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, .	53	1,300 8 11	—	1,300 8 11	613 15 9	502 13 9	22 16 3
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	47	325 17 6	—	325 17 6	705 11 0	190 2 5	17 11 8
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	71	1,443 16 10	—	1,413 16 10	1,096 17 0	353 11 10	20 6 8
Total, . . .	1,145	24,477 0 7	4,147 13 6	28,624 14 1	18,148 7 1	9,074 13 2	23 4 3

11.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.											
	BELFAST, Malone.		CORK CO., St. Patrick's, Upton.		DUBLIN, S. Rohrbeth-place.		KING'S CO., Philipstown.		WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Glencree.			
	Boys, 65. Officers, 12.		Boys, 195. Officers, 23.		Boys, 34. Officers, 5.		Boys, 337. Officers, 35.		Boys, 273. Officers, 17.			
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,040	7	0	2,951	10	2	562	3	1	5,610	1	6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	475	18	0	43	14	6	—	—	—	4,294	2	6
Payments from Rates, . . .	460	6	9	1,245	19	6	231	11	2	315	0	0
Sundries,	24	0	7	13	7	6	—	—	—	2,180	7	0
Total Receipts,	2,000	13	0	4,254	11	8	793	11	3	8,219	10	11
EXPENDITURE.												
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	253	2	0	550	0	0	176	4	0	826	0	0
" Rations,	120	0	0	329	0	0	24	0	0	377	0	0
Food of Inmates,	589	9	1	1,404	14	3	353	17	0	540	0	0
Clothing of Inmates,	246	16	4	500	11	8	131	0	7	2,570	9	8
Washing, Fuel, Light,	110	11	7	284	12	7	126	0	3	752	13	1
Repairs, Rates, Taxes,	96	8	11	210	2	8	51	3	0	428	3	0
Furniture and House Sundries, .	101	1	7	169	6	8	72	15	4	292	3	11
Printing and Office Expenses, .	43	17	0	67	3	5	16	19	1	487	1	5
Travelling and Police,	31	15	4	57	11	7	12	6	8	205	14	7
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	23	12	9	34	1	5	73	9	0	23	16	0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	47	11	0	66	12	0	20	0	7	77	0	10
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,673	3	7	3,761	10	9	1,028	10	4	59	18	7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management,	25	14	10	19	5	10	30	5	3	52	0	0
Cost per Head for Food,	9	1	4	7	4	0	10	0	1	20	13	4
" " Clothing,	3	15	11	3	0	4	3	17	0	9	6	11
Extra Charges.												
Rent of School Premises, . . .	70	0	6	—	—	—	27	10	0	40	0	0
Interest,	12	11	10	92	0	0	—	—	—	193	0	0
Disposal, Home,	00	11	0	116	13	4	15	15	6	270	1	11
" Emigration,	—	—	—	52	15	0	—	—	—	239	4	1
Building and Land,	52	8	0	1,027	11	2	14	0	0	100	0	0
Total Extra Charges,	215	11	10	1,289	0	6	57	5	0	5	10	0
Total Expenditure,	1,888	17	5	5,051	5	3	1,086	3	10	1,277	4	7
Industrial Departments.												
Profit, including stock on hands and bills,	273	15	0	289	15	2	230	15	2	—	—	—
Loss,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	0	9

and EXPENDITURE for, 1876.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street. Girls, 19. Officers, 4.	DUBLIN, High Park. Girls, 83. Officers, 8.	CALDWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe. Girls, 53. Officers, 6.	LEMERICK, St. Joseph's. Girls, 47. Officers, 7.	MONAGHAN, Spark's Lake. Girls, 71. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
314 8 4	829 10 8	813 15 2	705 11 0	1,026 17 0	Treasury Allowance.
25 19 4	32 9 5	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
146 4 1	353 1 11	332 13 9	199 2 5	353 11 10	Payments from Rates.
—	41 17 3	—	—	—	Sundries.
496 11 9	1,246 19 3	1,146 8 11	904 13 5	1,380 0 10	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
123 10 0	215 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
14 14 8	—	75 0 0	—	—	Rations.
151 2 5	502 10 11	477 3 6	406 16 6	615 6 8	Food of Inmates.
46 3 4	76 18 7	143 17 8	121 17 4	239 8 10	Clothing of Inmates.
50 19 8	93 6 6	82 18 0	56 0 9	115 7 6	Washing, Fuel, Light.
—	17 9 11	73 7 4	56 16 0	183 0 0	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
22 14 9	62 5 11	68 8 7	27 19 11	80 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 9 11	45 15 10	9 14 6	7 9 8	23 17 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
4 8 9	12 1 2	—	3 6 10	—	Travelling and Police.
10 19 0	25 0 4	28 7 8	22 1 2	46 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
20 19 4	50 10 11	81 6 4	39 12 8	18 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
450 2 6	1,099 0 1	1,090 4 1	922 0 10	1,440 0 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
24 3 3	20 14 8	20 11 5	19 12 4	20 5 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 19 0	9 9 7	9 0 1	8 13 1	8 13 4	Cost per Head for Food.
2 8 7	1 9 0	2 14 3	2 11 10	8 7 2	„ „ „ Clothing.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Extra Charges.
32 11 6	219 0 0	82 10 0	—	35 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
13 11 8	20 6 1	73 4 9	37 12 8	40 0 0	Interest.
6 1 9	150 0 0	—	—	31 4 0	Disposal, Home.
86 4 11	450 6 1	185 14 9	67 12 8	156 4 0	Emigration.
545 7 5	1,558 6 2	1,275 18 10	989 13 6	1,596 4 6	Building and Land.
80 0 3	118 0 7	69 9 11	163 16 0	152 7 8	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit, including stock on hands and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS,

	* Gibraltar Training Ship, Belfast. Hampton House, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Cromlie-road, Belfast. St. Joseph's, Carron. St. Aloysius', Chesham. St. Coleman's, Queenstown. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale. Boys' House, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork. St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork. Greenmount, Cork. St. Nicholas', Cere-street, Cork. Training Home, Union-quay, Cork. Artane, co. Dublin. Booterstown, co. Dublin. St. Mary's, Loughside, Sandymount, co. Dublin.															
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	Girls.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1875, viz.:																
In School,	218	22	74	60	89	131	46	150	83	131	166	71	90	682	136	70
On Licence,	-	-	-	3	9	4	-	10	1	11	9	2	3	52	5	14
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total,	221	22	75	64	96	185	47	160	83	143	175	75	93	735	141	84
Admitted in 1876,	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	116	19	25
Admitted by Transfer,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	-	-
Admitted by Re-committal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	8	-	-
Total,	54	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	24	16	14	141	19	25
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876.	48	3	8	9	15	11	8	15	10	18	17	15	10	123	17	11
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz.:																
In School,	225	37	75	60	89	130	44	150	84	132	168	73	95	699	131	71
On Licence,	-	-	-	0	6	7	4	1	-	10	14	2	2	46	10	27
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	1	-	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Total,	227	37	77	67	95	138	48	151	84	143	182	76	97	751	143	98
Average Number under Order of Detention.	218	25	75	60	89	130	45	150	83	132	168	72	99	696	135	69
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates (not included in above).	-	2	-	23	-	4	20	-	4	3	1	2	-	3	5	5
Average Number of Externs attending School.	-	-	-	3	-	428	504	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	91	-
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1

* Retakes, but awaiting a vacancy.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for Year 1876—continued.

	St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Mark's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Treglemae.	St. Francis, Cashel.	St. Louis, Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappagh, Waterford.	St. Dominic's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Mallow.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.
	Girls.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1875, viz.:															
In School, . . .	80	65	44	30	60	109	45	64	90	36	120	52	72	110	47
On Licence, . . .	3	-	3	6	5	9	1	3	8	-	4	6	-	6	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	2	-
Total, . . .	84	75	47	36	66	118	46	67	108	36	127	58	78	118	51
Admitted in 1876, . . .	5	6	9	12	11	26	9	12	17	5	23	11	16	9	-
Admitted by Transfer, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted by Re-committal, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	5	8	9	12	12	26	10	12	18	5	23	11	16	9	-
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876.	5	14	10	7	12	20	7	9	14	5	18	7	13	15	9
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz.:															
In School, . . .	80	62	44	30	60	110	45	64	99	36	120	53	71	104	40
On Licence, . . .	1	1	2	11	5	14	4	8	13	-	9	9	-	3	7
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	3	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	10	6	1
Total, . . .	84	69	46	41	66	124	49	72	112	36	132	62	81	112	48
Average Number under Order of Detention.	80	65	44	30	60	110	45	64	98	36	120	53	71	107	44
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates (not included in above).	11	22	-	32	6	-	3	0	7	-	-	-	4	26	1
Average Number of Externs attending School.	280	311	171	330	177	-	370	300	200	-	-	88	-	71	-
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, for the Year 1876.

	"Glasnevin" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampden House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Carron.		St. Aloysius's, Connaught.		St. Columba's, Quinsboro.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Days' House, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas's, Cross-street, Cork.		Training House, Union quay, Cork.		Arden, co. Dublin.		Boatmen, co. Dublin.	
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.
STATES OF INSTRUCTIONS ON ADMISSIONS—																														
Neither Read nor Write.	15	8	5	1	11	12	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	18	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	30	9	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Read and Write Well, Superior Instruction.	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11
AGE AT ADMISSION—																														
Under 6, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 6 to 8, . . .	-	10	1	8	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" 8 to 10, . . .	8	2	6	7	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
" 10 to 12, . . .	27	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
" 12 to 14, . . .	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate, . . .	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both Parents Dead, . . .	8	4	1	5	3	3	-	-	2	1	4	6	1	3	2	1	4	6	1	3	2	1	4	6	1	3	2	1	4	6
Father Dead, . . .	9	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother Dead, . . .	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deserted by Parents, . . .	6	2	1	4	6	1	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Both Alive, . . .	8	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11	18	20	14	12	11	6	11
MODES OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or Service, . . .	10	2	1	6	12	6	4	8	4	15	5	2	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
Returned to Friends, . . .	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2
Emigrated, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to Sea, . . .	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enlisted, . . .	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specially Discharged, . . .	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to Reformatory, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died, . . .	6	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	48	8	8	9	15	11	8	15	10	18	17	15	10	12	15	10	12	15	10	12	15	10	12	15	10	12	15	10	12	15

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	St. Mary's, Luskadee, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		North, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhena.		Cliffon, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killybeg.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry Home, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkerney.		St. John's, Passmorestown.	
	Girls.	Boys.	G.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	G.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON Admission—																														
Neither Read nor Write.	21	2	10	7	8	7	2	4	16	5	11	9	2	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	4	3	9	3	6	2	1	2	8	—	3	8	—	7	—	3	8	—	7	—	3	8	—	7	—	3	8	—	7	
Read and Write Well, Superior Instruction.	—	3	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total.	25	8	19	13	18	9	4	7	26	5	15	17	2	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	
AGE AT ADMISSION—																														
Under 6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
From 6 to 8.	12	—	4	5	6	2	—	3	1	4	7	—	2	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	3	
" 8 to 10.	5	2	5	5	6	3	2	3	6	1	4	7	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	
" 10 to 12.	5	4	3	2	3	4	2	1	12	—	3	6	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	
" 12 to 14.	3	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	
Total.	25	8	19	13	18	9	4	7	26	5	15	17	2	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Both Parents Dead.	8	2	12	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	
Father Dead.	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mother Dead.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deserted by Parents.	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	8	1	6	2	14	2	1	2	7	3	6	9	—	7	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	
Both Alive.	2	2	—	5	—	2	2	2	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Total.	25	8	19	13	18	9	4	7	26	5	15	17	2	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	15	10	—	4	
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or Service.	6	—	5	8	13	3	1	3	6	—	3	10	2	5	9	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	
Returned to Friends.	4	1	—	3	3	2	2	—	4	—	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Emigrated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sent to Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enlisted.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Specialty Discharged, Committed to Reformatory.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Transferred.	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Died.	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Discharged on ac- count of insufficient grounds for deten- tion.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total.	11	12	7	11	21	6	3	7	26	5	9	24	3	14	10	—	23	11	10	—	23	11	10	—	23	11	10	—	23	

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876—							
In School,	1,377	411	2,727	200	1,818	2,023	4,761
On Licence,	83	6	166	7	61	173	284
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	5	4	—	—	9	—	9
In School, Sentence expired,	1	3	32	—	4	32	36
Total,	1,468	454	2,925	213	1,892	2,188	5,000
Admitted in 1876,	212	85	420	43	208	463	701
Admitted by Transfer,	57	4	21	1	61	22	83
Admitted by Re-committal,	0	2	0	1	8	10	18
Total,	276	91	450	45	367	465	862
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876,	251	80	403	27	346	430	770
Under Detention, 31st December, 1876—							
In School,	1,304	447	2,707	220	1,841	2,227	4,708
On Licence,	83	0	225	10	64	235	329
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	11	1	—	—	12	—	12
In School, Sentence expired,	—	2	40	1	2	41	43
Total,	1,408	450	2,972	231	1,919	2,303	5,152
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	141	32	292	22	173	304	477
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	60	41	121	16	140	137	247
Read and Write well,	1	12	17	5	13	22	35
Superior Instruction,	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total,	213	85	420	43	208	463	761
Age at Admission—							
Under 6,	1	1	12	—	2	12	14
From 6 to 8,	28	8	120	18	36	138	174
" 8 to 10,	72	14	124	13	86	137	223
" 10 to 12,	80	40	111	8	120	119	239
" 12 to 14,	33	22	53	4	54	57	111
Total,	213	85	420	43	208	463	761
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	5	5	10	4	16	14	34
Both Parents dead,	51	12	134	7	63	141	204
Father dead,	40	13	50	6	53	56	109
Mother dead,	2	4	0	2	6	11	17
Deserted by Parents,	26	19	51	9	45	60	105
Parents destitute or criminal,	68	14	141	6	82	147	229
Both alive, and able to take care of their children,	21	18	25	9	36	34	73
Total,	213	85	420	43	208	463	761
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	113	18	239	10	131	262	383
Returned to Friends,	32	7	78	4	36	82	121
Emigrated,	0	5	18	—	8	18	26
Sent to Sea,	1	21	—	—	22	—	22
Enlisted,	16	17	—	—	33	—	33
Specially Discharged,	2	3	7	1	6	8	13
Committed to a Reformatory,	3	1	4	1	4	5	9
Transferred,	57	4	21	1	61	22	83
Died,	18	9	32	—	27	32	59
Absented discharged by expiration of sentence,	1	2	—	—	3	—	3
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	3	4	16	1	7	11	18
Total,	251	80	403	27	340	429	770

15.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, and their Causes, during the year 1876.

School.	Consumption.	Scrophulous and Hip Disease.	Lung Disease, Bronchitis, &c.	Hydrocephalus and other Brain Diseases.	Fever.	Diseases of Liver and Stomach.	Accidental Drowning.	Pneumonia Affecting.	Catalepsy.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Heart Disease.	Total.	
												Males.	Females.
"Gibraltar" Ship,	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	2
Crumlin-road, Belfast.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Queenstown,†	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kinsale,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Boy's Home, Cork,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
St. Finbar's,‡	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Greenmount, "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Artane,	2	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	2	—	14	1
Merrion,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Loughrea,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Salt Hill,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
St. Anne's, Galway,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Killarney,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kerry Home, "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Parsonstown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Roscommon,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Templemore,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cashel,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Thurles,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Strabane,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waterford,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Ross,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wexford,	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total,	25	2	3	9	3	7	1	1	1	2	3	27	32

* This child was on licence with her mother in Belfast when she died.

† This girl's term was up previous to her death, but she was retained in school being unfit for service.

‡ Both these girls were discharged previous to their death, but retained in school as voluntary inmates.

18.—*Internal Service.—Persons during the Month of October.*

Name.	Days.											
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
"Gladstone" Training Ship, Belfast.												
Wemyss House, Belfast.												
St. Patrick's, Malinbeg, Belfast.												
St. Patrick's, Crossmaglen, Belfast.												
St. Joseph's, Drogheda.												
St. Augustin's, Drogheda.												
St. Edmund's, Drogheda.												
Our Lady of Mercy, Drogheda.												
St. John's, Drogheda, Drogheda, Drogheda.												
St. Peter's, Drogheda, Drogheda, Drogheda.												
Drogheda, Drogheda, Drogheda.												
St. Michael's, Drogheda, Drogheda, Drogheda.												
Total.												
To employment in service.												
To private business.												
Not in service.												
Private.												
Discharged as invalid.												
Discharged as invalid.												
Transferred.												
Retired.												
Advanced—persons not												
discharged as invalid.												
Total.												
Days absent, less the												
order, 1875.												
The year.												
In service.												
Not in service.												
Advanced—persons												
transferred.												
Discharged as invalid.												
Discharged as invalid.												
Transferred.												
Retired.												
Advanced—persons not												
discharged as invalid.												
Total.												

Philology and Value of Poetry, from 1829 to 1871—continued

[illegible]

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1876.

	Gibraltar Ship.	Hampton House.	Miltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's F., Bel- fast.	Cavan.	Clonsilla.	Queenstown.	Kinsale.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Sunday's Well, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training Home, Cork.	Arkane.	Boonstown.	Lackanish.	"Mouth," Blackrock.	Merrion.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	Longhires.	Clifton.	Oughterard.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	Killmorey.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home.	Frankfort-Ashshore, Tralee.	
Miscellaneous—																													
To Employment.	2	3	20	1	27	24	3	24	4	22	11	16	25	99	22	31	4	1	9	29	2	1	18	15	11	6	1	1	25
Returned to Friends.	19	1	4	1	5	13	3	13	1	7	8	5	2	12	10	4	1	1	10	4	2	2	3	6	10	13	1	1	1
Emigrated.	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	3	1	3	2	6	—	5	4	2	—	—	5	5	6	—	18	3	6	10	—	—	1
Sent to Sea.	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refused.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Discharge.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Absconded and not Rec- overed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total.	49	4	25	3	33	45	9	40	7	33	22	25	27	123	36	37	13	1	27	38	10	3	30	25	28	30	3	28	
Committed to Reformatory.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Subsequent Character—																													
Since Dead.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Doing well.	20	4	20	3	31	41	5	34	7	31	15	23	23	113	27	33	8	1	17	24	9	2	37	15	17	25	8	1	1
Doubtful.	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Convicted of Crime.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unkown.	28	—	3	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	3	1	—	3	5	2	—	—	5	—	1	1	1	9	10	3	—	—	—
Recommended to Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	49	4	25	3	33	45	9	40	7	33	22	25	27	123	36	37	13	1	27	38	10	3	30	25	28	30	3	28	

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1876—continued.

	Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
	R. Catholic.		Protestant.		R. Catholic.		Protestant.		Boys.		Girls.	
Kilkeany.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parsonstown.	4	11	33	14	7	12	21	16	7	4	9	27
St. George's, Limerick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent's, Limerick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newtownshelton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draghda.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westport.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mourghan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cushel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappoquin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bray.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Catholic.	154	24	484	39	178	633	701	1,166	154	24	484	39
Protestant.	64	28	182	14	87	196	283	461	64	28	182	14
R. Catholic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protestant.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed to Reformatory, Since Discharged.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doing Well.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted of Crime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recommitted to Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	5	8	26	38	40	11	17	44	26	12	16	41
Committed to Reformatory, Since Discharged.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doing Well.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted of Crime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recommitted to Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	5	8	26	38	40	11	17	44	26	12	16	41

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	218	25	75	60
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	2	—	28
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	3
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	14	2	11	10
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	4	—	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	2,838 5 6	300 4 6	972 8 3	783 6 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	454 8 10	195 11 9	527 6 2	138 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	1,394 6 5	122 1 2	722 15 4	375 17 1
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	6 5 0	—	28 17 6
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	5 17 10	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	4,687 0 9	623 0 3	2,222 0 0	1,326 1 4
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	1,206 5 1	16 0 0	172 5 6	60 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	—	70 0 0	90 2 1	76 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	1,576 6 1	262 19 11	725 11 3	405 9 4
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	417 1 3	96 8 0	191 18 2	229 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	187 19 1	124 4 7	131 5 4	89 8 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	36 9 0	9 14 1	80 14 4	84 4 11
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	30 1 10	100 17 7	38 8 3	158 11 6
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	167 4 3	13 6 4	25 19 10	10 10 9
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	10 11 10	11 13 1	23 13 6	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	111 0 4	21 3 0	6 13 5	23 9 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	32 14 0	41 17 4	39 10 2	15 13 10
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	3,775 12 9	768 3 11	1,526 1 10	1,251 18 10
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	85 7 0	75 0 0	20 0 0
Interest, . . .	71 0 3	—	5 0 0	100 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	90 6 1	5 19 10	16 15 0	27 9 2
Emigration, . . .	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries, . . .	375 18 8	629 12 0	180 0 0	900 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	537 5 0	720 18 10	276 15 0	1,047 9 2
Total Expenditure, . . .	4,312 17 9	1,489 2 0	1,802 16 10	2,300 8 0
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills), . . .	—	119 16 0	—	26 14 8
Loss do.	21 2 0	—	472 1 0	—

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876.

St. Joseph's CAVAN.	St. Aloysius', CLEONARDIST.	St. Coleman's, QUEENSTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSHALE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
80	180	45	150	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	4	20	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	428	504	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
2	-	1	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
7	6	5	10	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
16	17	4	13	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i> 1,106 3 3 137 18 0 - 40 0 0 16 10 0 -	<i>£ s. d.</i> 1,099 3 3 - 331 16 11 - 20 0 0 -	<i>£ s. d.</i> 578 3 6 68 12 7 115 3 1 87 3 3 - -	<i>£ s. d.</i> 1,957 7 3 8 0 0 328 18 11 - - -	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments from Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries.
1,290 11 8	2,031 0 2	844 2 5	2,294 6 2	Total Receipts.
53 0 0 80 0 0 642 4 4 168 6 6 119 1 10 93 4 0 106 7 5 15 17 4 1 8 11 20 10 11 24 11 8	26 0 0 90 0 0 1,172 4 8 852 4 2 170 2 0 108 1 6 124 8 2 27 0 10 0 18 9 45 16 9 54 0 0	24 18 4 46 4 0 884 4 8 116 1 5 88 3 9 59 11 3 20 16 4 3 4 10 3 8 0 19 2 3 10 9 3	68 3 3 122 10 0 1,264 8 5 456 18 6 200 3 3 83 18 0 43 17 7 31 18 10 - 34 18 5 22 4 2	EXPENDITURE. <i>Ordinary Charges.</i> Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages). Officers' Rations. Food of Inmates. Clothing of Inmates. Washing, Fuel, and Light. Repairs, Rates, and Taxes. Furniture and House Sundries. Printing and Office Expenses. Travelling and Police Charges. Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c. Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,810 12 11	2,180 11 10	771 4 1	2,425 0 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
200 0 0 - 44 11 0 - 177 0 0	- 87 8 10 71 15 0 21 1 0 800 0 0	120 0 0 - - - -	24 2 6 112 10 0 55 18 9 - 307 7 7	<i>Extra Charges.</i> Rent of School Premises. Interest. Disposal, Home. Emigration. Building, Land, and Sundries.
431 11 0	980 4 10	120 0 0	499 16 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,741 3 11	3,160 16 8	891 4 1	2,924 17 3	Total Expenditure.
110 10 3 -	154 17 8 -	70 8 0 -	237 18 9 -	<i>Industrial Department.</i> Profit (including stock on hands, and bills). Loss do.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Marble Hill, CONX.	St. Finbar's, CONX.	Greenmount, CONX.	St. Nicholas', CONX.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	83	132	168	72
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	4	3	1	2
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	106
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	—	2
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	10	11	19	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	2	—	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,068 18 3	1,720 12 6	2,192 11 9	884 5 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	219 16 6	260 9 8	83 16 9	16 14 4
Payments from Rates, . . .	289 1 11	501 14 8	539 6 1	265 11 3
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	32 9 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	5 5 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	486 9 4	—	—	*254 3 9
Total Receipts, . . .	2,096 15 0	2,486 16 10	2,827 14 7	1,435 19 4
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	160 5 0	190 0 0	303 8 0	192 11 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	60 1 6	160 0 0	214 0 0	45 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	718 19 1	1,245 6 9	1,212 10 10	557 11 2
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	341 16 8	397 19 7	544 4 11	260 14 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	100 2 8	133 11 7	179 11 2	71 8 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	47 16 1	23 6 8	68 6 4	89 2 1
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	115 3 5	304 2 6	238 15 9	56 3 7
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	20 2 6	19 6 8	51 9 5	23 12 4
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	2 3 4	15 4 6	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	28 1 4	34 1 6	26 2 6	20 5 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	20 7 4	12 6 2	10 2 8	28 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,607 15 7	2,423 4 0	2,852 16 1	1,294 19 5
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	111 15 1	64 0 0	7 10 0	—
Interest, . . .	40 12 9	125 0 0	125 12 5	—
Disposal, House, . . .	15 3 0	64 0 0	36 17 6	—
Emigration, . . .	—	14 16 0	5 2 0	—
Building, Land, and Sundries, . . .	133 10 10	2,500 1 0	211 5 0	—
Total Extra Charges, . . .	301 1 8	2,767 17 0	386 6 11	—
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,908 17 3	5,190 1 9	3,239 3 0	1,294 19 5
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills), . . .	101 0 2	179 7 1	236 0 3	86 1 1
Loss do. . .	—	—	—	—

* £247 5s. 2d. refunded from Building Fund.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—continued.

Training Home, CORK.	Ariana, Co. DUBLIN.	Boonstown, Co. DUBLIN.	Lakeland, Co. DUBLIN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
98	696	135	69	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	3	-	5	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	91	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
1	-	1	1	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	30	8	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	-	7	7	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
1,208 7 8	9,023 16 0	1,741 18 3	910 10 6	Treasury Allowance.
39 13 0	1,900 0 1	46 16 5	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
248 16 8	4,271 11 10	725 13 5	259 3 9	Payments from Rates.
4 13 6	24 7 6	-	70 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	105 0 0	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	90 7 4	-	-	Sundries.
1,501 10 10	15,415 2 9	2,514 8 1	1,239 14 3	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
67 10 0	1,595 15 0	69 8 1	90 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
80 0 0	510 0 0	82 15 0	75 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
675 15 8	7,429 0 11	1,232 14 10	900 7 9	Officers' Rations.
288 14 7	2,144 5 0	285 13 0	345 0 0	Food of Inmates.
189 12 3	1,304 0 0	240 12 3	113 10 6	Clothing of Inmates.
10 7 5	48 4 6	154 16 9	50 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
33 9 4	297 0 6	66 4 2	276 1 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
8 10 8	317 0 0	35 4 11	18 18 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 12 1	128 13 8	12 18 11	2 19 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
4 5 10	121 14 0	52 3 6	20 15 5	Travelling and Police Charges.
19 2 7	178 17 0	30 12 9	20 11 3	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,374 9 0	14,074 10 7	2,263 4 2	1,343 3 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
131 5 0	120 0 0	67 19 3	93 19 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	658 0 4	164 6 6	88 0 0	Extra Charges.
30 10 9	141 15 0	55 10 0	10 10 0	Rent of School Premises.
297 12 0	7,969 11 11	106 17 9	800 0 0	Interest.
389 7 9	8,894 7 3	893 13 6	992 9 10	Disposal, Home.
1,763 16 9	22,958 17 10	2,856 17 8	2,935 13 9	Emigration.
180 8 3	1,000 9 5	218 10 11	70 0 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merrion, Co. DUBLIN.	Heytesbury-street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHERA.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	47	100	48	111
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	4	32
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	255
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	4	5	4	10
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	9	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	650 2 7	1,205 17 6	638 9 9	1,448 18 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	1,504 6 1	—	62 12 6	—
Payments from Rates.	288 12 11	568 7 3	286 2 6	584 19 11
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour.	—	8 15 7	—	—
Sundries.	20 10 6	—	2 14 1	—
Total Receipts.	2,458 12 1	1,873 0 4	969 18 10	2,033 18 2
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	80 0 0	80 0 0	92 13 11	102 0 0
Officers' Rations.	—	80 0 0	84 2 0	160 0 0
Food of Inmates.	374 19 8	1,464 5 8	327 10 11	1,084 5 10
Clothing of Inmates.	222 0 7	230 0 0	169 13 7	506 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	56 18 7	180 7 0	172 4 6	198 17 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	23 16 0	87 12 3	0 7 0	48 3 0
Furniture and House Sundries.	10 16 0	108 18 9	35 12 7	172 12 0
Printing and Office Expenses.	44 3 3	18 10 0	10 17 6	54 10 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	5 3 2	—	2 13 8	1 10 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	0 18 2	25 7 8	15 1 3	29 15 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	—	19 10 0	28 13 0	27 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	818 13 5	2,294 6 4	939 9 11	2,345 2 10
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	115 13 2	50 0 0	80 2 11	99 0 0
Interest.	38 5 5	142 10 0	5 0 0	140 0 0
Disposal, Home.	10 10 0	28 0 0	16 6 0	52 0 0
Emigration.	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries.	4,125 0 0	3,000 0 0	106 14 11	25 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	4,289 8 7	3,220 10 0	169 8 10	316 0 0
Total Expenditure.	5,108 2 0	5,514 16 4	1,108 18 9	2,661 2 10
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	1 14 1	67 0 0	146 12 11	319 0 1
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—continued.

Cliffes, CO. GALWAY.	Oughtersd, CO. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salisbury, GALWAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
38	40	77	90	Average Number under Order of Detention.
5	-	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	396	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	-	-	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
3	7	8	12	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
4	-	2	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
491 8 3	522 9 3	1,000 10 0	1,285 4 0	Treasury Allowance.
82 12 1	-	-	1,069 2 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
187 5 1	49 2 9	178 0 10	334 4 0	Payments from Rates.
14 15 0	-	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	171 7 5	-	Sundries.
776 0 5	571 12 0	1,855 18 3	2,688 10 0	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
90 0 0	141 0 0	110 0 0	844 14 3	Ordinary Charges.
0 10 0	85 0 0	130 0 0	53 9 5	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
333 9 7	245 14 7	560 0 0	876 0 4	Officers' Rations.
138 11 5	49 13 2	190 0 0	303 16 7	Food of Inmates.
70 7 8	99 17 7	149 1 11	111 7 3	Clothing of Inmates.
35 13 8	10 11 9	50 6 0	88 19 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
46 19 1	24 10 0	29 3 0	303 1 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
28 5 0	4 14 0	12 10 0	23 8 11	Furniture and House Sundries.
0 17 6	-	-	6 8 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	12 0 0	8 14 0	11 1 4	Travelling and Police Charges.
3 18 5	3 0 0	15 9 3	9 7 7	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
757 12 4	685 1 1	1,185 4 2	2,131 15 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
50 0 0	60 0 0	130 0 0	14 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 5 5	32 6 0	74 8 4	19 7 6	Extra Charges.
45 16 6	15 0 0	18 0 0	1 3 1	Rent of School Premises.
-	-	-	5 7 4	Interest.
110 0 0	360 0 0	-	639 11 8	Disposal, Home.
224 1 11	467 6 0	212 8 4	679 9 7	Emigration.
981 14 3	1,152 7 1	1,397 12 0	2,811 5 1	Building, Land, and Sundries
91 3 11	5 6 7	12 3 7	74 16 7	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's House, KILMARNOCK.	St. Joseph's, TRAVER.	Kerry House, TRAVER.	Pentlands Ains House, TRAVER.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	103	100	16	69
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	6	-	-	10
Average Number of Externs attending School.	-	-	35	156
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	-	-	-	-
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	12	21	3	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	-	-	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	1,340 13 3	1,302 15 3	214 11 9	906 1 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	-	-	7 0 0
Payments from Rates.	323 19 0	517 6 4	88 8 0	173 2 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	89 12 0	-	-	40 0 0
Hire of Labour.	-	23 7 6	-	-
Sundries.	-	8 12 6	-	-
Total Receipts.	1,753 4 3	1,852 1 7	302 19 9	1,126 3 9
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	159 10 0	298 4 6	25 0 0	54 0 0
Officers' Rations.	56 0 0	205 0 0	-	55 0 0
Food of Inmates.	859 14 11	877 10 3	171 5 10	647 1 5
Clothing of Inmates.	323 19 9	308 0 11	39 14 2	137 9 10
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	113 17 4	101 3 0	27 12 0	57 3 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	32 5 8	39 14 10	2 10 0	24 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries.	66 8 7	52 11 6	4 15 0	45 11 9
Printing and Office Expenses.	5 3 4	32 17 9	-	7 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	4 0 0	13 12 4	-	0 14 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	30 2 7	44 12 6	4 10 0	35 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	42 7 11	3 15 8	4 10 6	6 5 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,693 10 1	1,972 3 3	279 17 6	1,069 5 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises.	27 5 6	-	30 0 0	-
Interest.	147 9 0	-	9 5 0	30 0 0
Disposal, Home.	29 4 6	14 11 0	5 0 0	40 0 0
Emigration.	-	1 10 0	-	65 0 0
Building, Land, and Sundries.	1,092 6 1	26 16 11	-	300 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	1,296 5 1	42 17 11	44 5 0	435 0 0
Total Expenditure.	2,989 15 2	2,015 1 2	324 2 6	1,504 5 6
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	147 12 5	56 10 4	4 6 0	106 18 5
Less do.	-	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—continued.

KINGSYNG.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	LIMERICK Male.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
94	81	59	180	100	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	10	4	75	4	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	318	-	32	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	1	-	-	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
4	9	5	11	17	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	6	3	12	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,225 15 0	1,050 8 4	760 6 0	1,075 5 5	1,253 8 9	Treasury Allowance.
11 0 0	-	-	-	429 5 1	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
357 3 3	342 7 0	1 6 0	-	115 11 3	Payments from Rates.
-	38 9 4	1 0 0	-	53 7 6	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	8 0 0	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,603 18 3	1,437 4 8	762 12 6	1,575 5 6	1,851 12 7	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
35 0 0	96 0 0	150 0 0	121 0 0	574 17 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
60 0 0	75 0 0	-	115 0 0	175 0 0	Officers' Rations.
1,216 0 0	703 6 1	393 9 9	1,350 11 9	775 5 2	Food of Inmates.
255 15 11	148 3 8	187 14 11	260 2 4	393 7 11	Clothing of Inmates.
178 3 5	105 5 4	47 18 0	204 7 0	203 18 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
96 2 11	23 3 3	22 18 1	152 10 7	92 13 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
84 12 0	154 13 2	49 3 3	67 8 5	282 13 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
21 13 4	23 0 3	7 9 4	11 2 0	5 5 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 8 6	6 1 3	-	5 0 0	19 15 11	Travelling and Police Charges.
13 2 2	19 15 2	1 18 0	10 18 2	14 15 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
10 10 8	18 10 11	17 12 2	41 19 4	11 15 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,971 8 11	1,877 19 7	827 18 6	2,339 19 11	2,550 10 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
17 0 0	48 13 10	25 0 0	60 0 0	43 6 9	Rent of School Premises.
60 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	342 1 5	Interest.
20 0 0	24 15 8	39 5 5	83 0 0	-	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	12 0 0	-	Emigration.
113 0 0	-	489 6 10	-	48 0 3	Building, Land, and Sundries.
210 0 0	138 10 5	573 12 3	305 0 0	433 8 5	Total Extra Charges.
2,181 8 11	1,511 10 1	1,401 11 9	2,644 19 11	2,983 18 3	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
102 0 8	63 5 6	40 17 9	358 2 4	228 3 3	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Newtownscliffe.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	79	95	80	65
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	11	22
Average Number of Externs attending School.	53	67	280	211
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	3	9	5	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	9	3	24	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	1,042 6 0	1,208 15 1	1,045 4 0	848 3 2
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	569 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Payments from Rates.	230 6 10	216 6 0	416 0 0	243 18 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	53 0 0
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts.	1,832 12 10	1,425 1 1	1,481 4 0	1,154 16 2
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	72 0 0	96 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0
Officers' Rations.	100 0 0	154 0 0	70 0 0	—
Food of Inmates.	683 15 1	856 14 7	643 0 0	720 0 0
Clothing of Inmates.	247 12 7	228 11 0	175 0 0	241 10 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	128 0 8	78 10 10	260 0 0	109 7 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	135 14 7	240 11 2	70 0 0	133 5 4
Furniture and House Sundries.	250 19 8	52 2 8	90 0 0	49 7 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	20 15 8	18 0 5	35 0 0	23 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	5 17 5	—	—	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	15 5 9	34 1 8	14 0 0	55 12 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	73 7 7	7 12 6	90 0 0	12 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,698 9 0	1,766 11 10	1,398 0 0	1,444 12 2
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	113 1 1	53 0 0	—	15 0 0
Interest.	—	—	332 16 6	60 0 0
Disposal, Home.	40 7 2	—	12 0 0	54 5 6
Emigration.	—	—	10 7 6	—
Building, Land, and Sundries.	570 0 0	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges.	723 8 3	53 0 0	355 4 0	129 5 6
Total Expenditure.	2,421 17 3	1,819 11 10	1,753 4 0	1,573 17 8
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	95 18 11	16 3 10	272 0 0	190 1 2
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—continued.

St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
41	30	60	110	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	32	6	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
171	330	177	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	1	-	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	9	4	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
2	-	5	4	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 559 13 6 35 0 0 149 17 9 - 12 10 0 56 2 5	£ s. d. 391 17 6 100 0 0 128 15 2 256 13 6 - -	£ s. d. 783 8 0 - 98 3 8 46 0 0 - -	£ s. d. 1,421 2 6 - 118 8 10 - 34 0 0 -	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c. Payments from Rates. Payments for Voluntary Inmates. Hire of Labour. Sundries.
813 3 8	877 11 2	922 11 3	1,568 11 4	Total Receipts.
73 0 0 40 0 0 884 11 9 109 10 3 75 14 0 42 4 6 45 0 11 16 16 6 0 6 4 8 9 5 6 0 0	120 0 0 30 0 0 373 13 11 174 17 7 97 4 2 6 14 0 123 15 9 19 2 9 5 17 3 5 8 8 5 0 0	24 0 0 51 16 0 547 1 8 141 5 2 90 4 7 91 8 11 53 6 8 18 10 0 1 7 1 21 15 11 19 11 0	23 0 0 92 10 0 991 15 0 330 0 0 279 15 0 63 14 6 97 5 6 38 10 0 - 61 15 0 49 5 0	EXPENDITURE. <i>Ordinary Charges.</i> Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages). Officers' Rations. Food of Inmates. Clothing of Inmates. Washing, Fuel, and Light. Repairs, Rates, and Taxes. Furniture and House Sundries. Printing and Office Expenses. Travelling and Police Charges. Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c. Sundries, Rewards, &c.
901 13 8	901 14 1	1,060 7 0	2,085 10 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
30 0 0 - 25 0 0 - -	60 0 0 106 13 7 - 14 17 0 373 0 0	60 0 0 40 0 0 12 10 0 - 191 16 0	15 1 3 37 10 0 87 8 9 - 1,042 14 0	<i>Extra Charges.</i> Rent of School Premises. Interest. Disposal, Home. Emigration. Building, Land, and Sundries.
55 0 0	554 10 7	304 6 6	1,182 14 0	Total Extra Charges.
856 13 8	1,516 4 8	1,364 18 6	3,268 4 0	Total Expenditure.
48 10 0 -	251 14 8 -	105 11 7 -	249 4 0 -	<i>Industrial Department.</i> Profit (including stock on hand, and bills). Loss do.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Louis, THURLES.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRABANE.	CARROQUIN.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	45	64	98	36
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	3	6	7	—
Average Number of Externs attending School.	370	309	200	—
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	1	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	6	5	4	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	5	9	7	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	588 5 3	828 8 3	1,282 9 0	472 15 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	2 10 0	98 7 0	210 12 6
Payments from Rates, . . .	77 4 4	78 8 7	49 8 0	176 11 8
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	30 0 0	—	70 0 0	—
Hire of Labour,	—	—	10 0 0	—
Sundries,	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	695 9 7	909 6 10	1,509 19 0	859 19 8
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages),	57 0 0	97 18 0	24 0 0	153 0 0
Officers' Rations,	38 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	103 0 0
Food of Inmates,	349 0 0	467 19 9	1,017 0 3	208 5 1
Clothing of Inmates,	119 0 0	182 9 10	240 5 5	67 13 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	62 13 0	68 19 0	92 11 8	30 5 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	57 0 0	50 18 5	32 16 10	4 4 9
Furniture and House Sundries, .	18 16 0	28 14 6	44 16 5	38 19 6
Printing and Office Expenses, .	7 0 0	19 19 8	15 10 0	2 8 3
Travelling and Postage Charges, .	—	6 5 0	—	0 7 3
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	15 0 0	9 13 5	20 0 0	3 18 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	3 0 0	8 13 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Total Ordinary Charges, .	726 9 0	971 8 7	1,544 0 7	623 8 9
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	—	—	6 0 0
Interest,	15 0 0	105 17 3	—	—
Disposal, Home,	—	30 17 8	45 0 0	1 11 6
Emigration,	—	2 18 4	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries, .	—	—	318 0 0	716 3 8
Total Extra Charges, . .	15 0 0	139 13 3	363 0 0	723 15 2
Total Expenditure, . . .	741 9 0	1,111 1 10	1,907 0 7	1,347 3 11
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills),	13 6 0	118 14 6	53 7 1	11 15 1
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—continued.

St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	53	71	107	44	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	-	4	20	1	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	88	-	71	-	Average Number of Externals attending School.
-	-	2	2	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
4	4	9	13	3	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	-	3	6	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,534 11 3	687 14 3	909 16 6	1,381 12 0	589 1 9	Treasury Allowance.
-	15 0 0	-	4 5 0	89 19 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
313 17 5	149 3 2	175 6 8	504 1 8	258 19 9	Payments from Rates.
-	-	49 0 0	212 3 4	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	154 17 0	Sundries.
1,868 8 8	851 17 5	1,184 3 2	2,103 8 0	1,092 10 6	Total Receipts.
40 0 0	117 0 0	128 0 0	113 10 0	136 7 4	EXPENDITURE.
83 0 0	50 0 0	180 0 0	173 10 0	7 15 0	Ordinary Charges.
1,138 6 5	810 10 0	673 3 6	916 0 3	294 8 3	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
289 18 0	100 2 6	294 3 2	285 2 8	184 10 0	Officers' Rations.
196 12 2	60 12 0	102 16 8	174 16 8	158 1 8	Food of Inmates.
10 2 6	60 4 6	61 0 0	70 18 4	25 14 11	Clothing of Inmates.
103 9 3	64 3 2	113 7 9	300 2 0	81 18 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
23 4 9	12 2 4	81 13 6	3 9 2	13 13 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
-	-	-	1 4 3	10 10 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 19 6	10 0 0	31 5 0	71 2 9	14 18 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
16 18 4	20 5 0	7 9 9	77 14 1	0 15 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
					Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,911 10 11	804 10 6	1,563 19 4	2,187 9 7	878 8 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
100 0 0	21 0 0	30 0 0	66 0 0	140 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
196 0 0	100 0 0	80 2 0	122 19 9	-	Extra Charges.
24 0 0	29 5 6	54 15 0	38 1 4	41 2 10	Rent of School Premises.
6 0 0	-	-	-	-	Interest.
450 0 0	-	-	411 18 8	21 16 9	Disposal, House.
636 0 0	141 5 6	164 17 0	638 19 9	202 19 7	Emigration.
2,537 10 11	946 5 0	1,727 16 4	2,826 9 4	1,081 7 11	Building, Land, and Sundries.
77 2 8	84 14 4	93 6 0	120 7 7	143 1 7	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

County Kerry—continued								
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	100	1,000 12 10	50 10 11	1,000 10 10	1,000 10 0	545 6 4	10 6 4	
Emu, Glenties,	10	510 10 0	—	510 10 0	510 10 0	40 6 0	10 10 0	
Emu, Glenties,	10	1,000 7 1	500 0 0	1,000 7 1	1,000 7 1	300 2 0	10 10 1	
Emu, Glenties,	10	1,000 6 0	510 0 0	1,000 6 0	1,000 6 0	300 2 0	10 10 1	
County Kerry—								
St. John's, Fallowfield,	60	1,410 4 7	—	1,410 4 7	1,400 0 4	540 10 4	10 17 7	
County Kerry—								
St. Joseph's,	10	500 7 0	500 0 10	1,000 10 0	500 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	
St. Vincent's,	100	1,000 10 7	—	1,000 10 7	1,000 10 7	—	10 11 0	
St. Vincent's,	100	1,000 10 0	40 0 0	1,000 10 0	1,000 10 0	500 0 0	10 1 0	
County Leitrim—								
Our Lady of Success, Newtownfollis,	70	1,710 10 4	500 0 0	1,210 10 4	1,410 0 0	700 0 0	10 4 0	
County Leitrim—								
House of Mercy, Derry,	10	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	1,000 10 1	310 0 0	10 10 7	
County Mayo—								
St. Columba, Westport,	50	1,410 4 0	—	1,410 4 0	1,410 4 0	420 0 0	10 10 0	
County Monaghan—								
St. Michael's, Monaghan,	60	1,200 10 0	—	1,200 10 0	600 0 0	500 10 0	10 0 0	
County Monaghan—								
St. Michael's, Monaghan,	40	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	500 10 0	310 10 0	10 7 4	
County Roscommon—								
St. Lawrence, Sligo,	60	500 10 0	410 0 0	1,010 10 0	500 10 0	410 10 0	10 0 0	
County Roscommon—								
St. Augustine's, Tuam,	40	1,000 0 0	100 10 0	1,000 1 11	700 0 0	300 0 0	10 10 0	
St. Francis, Tuam,	110	1,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	147 0 10	10 10 0	
St. John, Tuam,	40	700 0 0	—	700 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	10 0 0	
Thames,	60	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	500 0 0	50 10 7	10 10 7	
County Tyrone—								
St. Catherine's, Ardara,	60	1,000 10 0	500 0 0	1,000 10 0	1,000 0 0	500 10 0	10 10 4	
County Tyrone—								
St. Joseph's, Waterfoot,	100	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	610 10 0	10 0 0	
County Wick—								
St. Vincent's,	60	500 10 0	—	500 10 0	500 10 0	300 0 0	10 0 0	
County Wick—								
St. John's, New Ross,	70	1,000 10 0	—	1,000 10 0	700 10 0	300 0 0	10 0 0	
St. Michael's, Wexford,	100	1,000 0 0	410 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	500 10 0	10 0 0	
County Wexford—								
St. John's,	40	500 0 0	10 10 0	500 0 0	500 1 0	300 0 0	10 10 0	
Total,	4,700	51,210 17 3	20,400 0 0	50,000 0 0	51,000 10 0	70,000 0 0	—	

50.—PARTICULARS OF TENDONIALE SCHOOL CHILDREN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Name of School.	Estimated School and term spent therein.			Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Witnesses' opinions and character as far as known to 31st December, 1871.	
			For.	Term.	Wks.			
1870.	H. F.	Loughrea.	0	0	0	Baltimore.	Reformatory.	In service as last term and doing well.
"	M. D.	St. George's.	0	0	0	Limerick.	Absconding.	In service and doing well.
"	M. J. K.	Loughrea.	0	0	0	Baltimore.	Do.	In service; character not known.
1871.	M. A.	Do.	0	10	0	High Park.	Do.	Discharged from Reformatory after two months, being epileptic.
"	T. M.	Do.	1	0	0	Monaghan.	Violent conduct.	In service in England.
"	M. A. S.	Oriskany-street.	0	0	0	Do.	Insurrection.	In service in Monaghan; character "doubtful."
"	J. C.	Armagh.	1	11	0	Philpottstown.	Absconding.	Working as stone-setter in Fordingham.
"	M. M.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Discharged to South Africa.
1872.	H. R.	Quinnstown.	1	11	0	Limerick.	Do.	In service and doing well (in service).
"	W. L.	Greenacres.	0	10	0	Cavan.	Do.	Discharged to America; in a thornbush.
"	J. D.	Armagh.	1	0	0	Philpottstown.	Do. and larceny.	Discharged to South Africa.
"	E. D.	Quinnstown.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	In service; no report yet received.
"	M. H.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Discharged to Dublin; no report yet received.
"	E. D.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
"	M. D.	Quinnstown.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Discharged to Canada; no report yet received.
"	E. R.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Discharged to Canada and doing well.
1873.	W. J. B.	Oriskany-street.	0	0	0	Malina.	Larceny and insurrection.	Not yet discharged from Reformatory.
"	J. K.	Quinnstown.	1	0	0	Cavan.	Absconding.	In service with a thornbush in Cork.
"	J. A.	Armagh.	2	11	0	Glenties.	Do.	Not yet discharged.

	A. E.	Salt Hill.	3	0	0	Philpotters,	Break of rules,	Employed at farm work, no report yet.
	B. D.	St. Joseph's, Dublin.	1	0	0	Upson,	Abandoning,	Not yet discharged.
	C. E.	Knockmolebeg,	3	20	0	Callaghan,	Lawbreaking,	Do.
	W. B.	Wexford,	1	0	0	Edwards,	Do.	Do.
	M. A. M.	Do.	0	20	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
	L. G.	Do.	0	20	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
	M. L.	Wexford,	0	7	0	Callaghan,	Abandoning,	Lastly returned to friends, no report yet.
1874.	M. L.	Hampden House,	3	0	0	Forbes,	Lawbreaking,	Do.
	B. D.	Edin.	4	0	0	Callaghan,	Abandoning,	Not yet discharged.
	M. C.	Armagh,	2	20	0	Philpotters,	Do.	Do.
	C. E.	Lakehead,	2	4	0	Murphy,	Wrong improper language,	Do.
	J. F.	Rockbury-street,	2	10	0	Callaghan,	Abandoning,	On leave with one of the Managers of the Reformatory.
	T. M.	Salt Hill,	2	10	0	Philpotters,	Break of rules,	Returned to friends; no report yet received.
	M. M.	Do.	2	0	0	Do.	Do.	Not yet discharged.
	M. M.	St. Joseph's, Dublin.	1	0	0	Upson,	Abandoning,	Engaged and doing well.
	M. M.	Edin.	1	7	0	Murphy,	Do.	Not yet discharged.
1875.	H. M. C.	"Offshoots,"	3	0	0	Edwards,	Do.	Do.
	A. E.	Greenwood,	1	0	0	Upson,	Do.	Do.
	J. E.	Do.	0	11	0	Do.	Abandoning,	Do.
	M. C.	Armagh,	0	0	0	Philpotters,	Do.	Do.
	M. C.	Salt Hill,	0	11	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
1876.	T. M.	Edin.	0	0	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
	J. E.	Do.	0	1	0	Philpotters,	Do.	Do.
	M. W.	Armagh,	0	0	0	Murphy,	Do.	In custody and doing well.
	T. O.	Greenwood,	2	0	0	Upson,	Do.	Not yet discharged.
	R. M.	Training House,	0	7	0	Callaghan,	Lawbreaking,	Do.
	C. C.	Lakehead,	0	20	0	Edwards,	Do.	Do.
	B. M.	Wexford,	0	0	0	Callaghan,	Abandoning,	Do.
	E. C.	Wexford,	0	20	0	Callaghan,	Violent outburst,	Do.
	J. C.	South Hill,	4	0	0	Edwards,	Lawbreaking,	Do.

21.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1876, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . . .	Ballycastle, . . .	1 15 4	LIMERICK, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	2 3 9
" . . .	Belfast, . . .	154 17 6	LONDONDERRY, . . .	Coleraine, . . .	0 7 0
" . . .	Lisburn, . . .	3 13 0	" . . .	Londonderry, . . .	1 4 0
ARMAGH, . . .	Newry, . . .	7 13 6	" . . .	Magherafelt, . . .	13 5 0
" . . .	Portadown, . . .	3 1 0	" . . .	Ballymabon, . . .	1 7 0
CARLOW, . . .	Borris, . . .	0 4 5	LONGFORD, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	4 8 4
CAVAN, . . .	Cavan, . . .	0 15 0	LOUTH, . . .	Swinford, . . .	0 4 5
CLARE, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	0 4 9	MAYO, . . .	Navan, . . .	0 12 10
CORK, . . .	Ballincollig, . . .	3 19 6	MEATH, . . .	Trim, . . .	0 8 9
" . . .	Cork, . . .	28 19 10	" . . .	Currymores, . . .	1 6 6
" . . .	Dummanway, . . .	0 14 0	MONAGHAN, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	0 19 6
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	3 18 6	" . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	0 16 6
" . . .	Kanturk, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Ballylinan, . . .	7 15 3
" . . .	Midleton, . . .	1 6 6	" . . .	Maryborough, . . .	
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	16 2 0	ROSCOMMON, . . .	Castlereagh, . . .	1 3 2
" . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	0 14 9	SLIGO, . . .	Ballymote, . . .	0 12 0
DONEGAL, . . .	Glenties, . . .	0 6 0	" . . .	Sligo, . . .	0 11 0
DOWN, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	2 13 9	TIPPERARY, . . .	Ballymonty, . . .	0 2 4
" . . .	Newtownards, . . .	6 12 6	" . . .	Clonmel, . . .	0 10 10
DUBLIN, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	2 6 8	" . . .	Nenagh, . . .	2 2 6
" . . .	Clontarf, . . .	3 18 11	" . . .	Thurles, . . .	1 12 6
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	342 11 5	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	1 14 2
" . . .	Rathfrilandham, . . .	5 4 6	TYRONE, . . .	Omagh, . . .	4 18 0
GALWAY, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	2 19 9	WATERFORD, . . .	Cappoquin, . . .	0 13 0
" . . .	Portumna, . . .	0 2 6	" . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	0 17 0
" . . .	Tuam, . . .	1 4 0	" . . .	Portlaw, . . .	2 8 0
KERRY, . . .	Killarney, . . .	0 12 6	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	20 8 3
" . . .	Trillick, . . .	4 4 6	WEXFORD, . . .	Artharstown, . . .	0 6 6
KILDARE, . . .	Naa, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	New Ross, . . .	6 9 0
" . . .	Robertstown, . . .	0 2 0	" . . .	Wexford, . . .	2 2 0
KILKENNY, . . .	Kilkeenny, . . .	4 16 9	WICKLOW, . . .	Bray, . . .	3 8 4
" . . .	Thomastown, . . .	0 19 6	" . . .	Dunlavin, . . .	0 8 10
KING'S, . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	1 6 6	" . . .	Timahely, . . .	0 13 3
LIMERICK, . . .	Adare, . . .	1 6 6	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	1 2 0
" . . .	Kilfinane, . . .	2 17 5			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	18 19 0			
			Total, . . .		714 12 1

22.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Children under Detention in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1876, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	4 10 0	CORK, . . .	Bandon, . . .	3 18 0
" . . .	Belfast, . . .	167 19 11	" . . .	Castletown, . . .	0 19 9
" . . .	Glenties, . . .	1 6 6	" . . .	Clonakilty, . . .	2 16 0
" . . .	Lisburn, . . .	1 9 0	" . . .	Cork, . . .	48 10 1
ARMAGH, . . .	Portadown, . . .	4 7 6	" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	5 11 10
CARLOW, . . .	Carlow, . . .	8 15 0	" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	5 6 6
" . . .	Borris, . . .	0 11 0	" . . .	Mallow, . . .	1 6 0
CAVAN, . . .	Ballycounell, . . .	1 6 6	" . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	2 11 3
" . . .	Cavan, . . .	3 15 0			

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
CORK, . . .	Queenstown, . . .	21 2 5	LONGFORD, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	2 13 0
" . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	0 13 0	" . . .	Longford, . . .	0 0 9
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	0 9 0	MAYO, . . .	Balliarobe, . . .	0 13 8
DONEGAL, . . .	Carradonagh, . . .	0 4 0	" . . .	Claremorris, . . .	0 11 6
DOWN, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	2 13 0	" . . .	Swinford, . . .	0 9 7
" . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	2 13 0	MEATH, . . .	Athboy, . . .	0 13 0
" . . .	Newtownards, . . .	2 13 0	MOSAGHAN, . . .	Carriackmacross, . . .	4 0 0
DUBLIN, . . .	Clontarf, . . .	1 16 9	ROSCOMMON, . . .	Castlereagh, . . .	1 16 11
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	88 1 8	SLIGO, . . .	Sligo, . . .	0 2 3
" . . .	Rathfrilandham, . . .	6 3 8	TIPPERARY, . . .	Ballynecaty, . . .	2 13 9
GALWAY, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	0 12 8	" . . .	Cashel, . . .	0 8 0
" . . .	Chifden, . . .	0 11 0	" . . .	Glennel, . . .	1 15 4
" . . .	Galway, . . .	9 8 6	" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	1 6 6
" . . .	Gort, . . .	2 6 11	" . . .	Templemore, . . .	2 13 0
" . . .	Loughrea, . . .	0 5 0	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	15 19 9
" . . .	Oungtemed, . . .	0 0 8	TYRONE, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	1 6 6
" . . .	Tuam, . . .	0 4 5	WATKINSON, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	2 19 6
" . . .	Woodford, . . .	1 10 6	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	2 15 2
KERRY, . . .	Killarney, . . .	17 15 7	WESTMEATH, . . .	Castlepollard, . . .	2 4 0
" . . .	Listowel, . . .	4 18 6	" . . .	Moate, . . .	2 7 6
" . . .	Trillick, . . .	37 8 11	" . . .	Meallinger, . . .	1 6 6
KILDARE, . . .	Kildare, . . .	0 4 6	WEXFORD, . . .	Wexford, . . .	5 12 9
KILKENNY, . . .	Castlecumber, . . .	0 11 6	WICKLOW, . . .	Dray, . . .	7 19 6
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	7 17 8	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	0 14 0
LIMERICK, . . .	Adare, . . .	2 11 9			
" . . .	Brass, . . .	0 3 4	Total of Industrial Schools, . . .		343 16 3
" . . .	Cappamore, . . .	0 17 8	" . . .	Reformatories, . . .	714 12 1
" . . .	Foyuca, . . .	1 6 6			
" . . .	Killbasse, . . .	1 11 6	Gross Collection, . . .		1,258 8 4
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	5 3 0			
" . . .	Newcastle, . . .	3 15 4			

23.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND JURIES, &c.

AMOUNTS contributed in 1876 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGHES towards maintenance of Children in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	2,453 7 5	Londonderry, . . .	55 6 4
Belfast Town, . . .	47 1 1	Longford, . . .	244 12 10
Armagh, . . .	30 6 4	Louth, . . .	6 10 4
Carlow, . . .	NIL	Drogheda Town, . . .	29 4 0
Cavan, . . .	23 1 6	Mayo, . . .	416 0 0
Clare, . . .	108 8 1	Meath, . . .	16 6 6
Cork County, . . .	1,003 13 2	Monaghan, . . .	290 19 2
Cork City, . . .	1,575 0 2	Queen's, . . .	8 11 2
Donegal, . . .	14 8 6	Roscommon, . . .	170 4 3
Down, . . .	171 6 7	Sligo County, . . .	85 8 5
Dublin County, . . .	1,538 2 9	Sligo Town, . . .	2 14 2
Dublin City, . . .	5,602 17 7	Tipperary, N.E., . . .	24 10 1
Fermanagh, . . .	16 17 8	Tipperary, S.E., . . .	NIL
Galway County, . . .	1,141 10 9	Tyrone, . . .	7 8 11
Galway Town, . . .	234 16 6	Waterford County, . . .	376 7 6
Kerry, . . .	1,106 15 1	Waterford City, . . .	NIL
Kildare, . . .	93 10 2	Westmeath, . . .	80 19 7
Kilkenny County, . . .	157 11 8	Wexford County, . . .	532 0 1
Kilkenny City, . . .	177 15 0	Wexford Town, . . .	8 15 8
King's, . . .	117 11 8	Wicklow, . . .	117 1 7
Leltrim, . . .	NIL		
Limerick County, . . .	54 7 4	Total, . . .	18,291 16 8
Limerick City, . . .	77 6 11		

94.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1876 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	771 18 7	Limerick City,	458. 4 0
Armagh,	99 8 3	Londonderry,	118 18 11
Carlow,	40 10 9	Longford,	31 8 8
Cavan,	35 12 0	Louth,	35 18 1
Clare,	74 4 8	Drogheda Town,	6 10 2
Cork County,	219 5 10	Mayo,	173 9 6
City,	444 17 1	Meath,	108 15 8
Donegal,	4 9 6	Monaghan,	112 16 5
Down,	92 15 0	Queen's,	47 7 11
Dublin County,	467 6 2	Roscommon,	20 17 4
City,	3,181 11 10	Sligo,	45 10 2
Fermanagh,	33 7 5	Tipperary,	127 12 7
Galway County,	115 17 6	Tyrone,	51 16 6
Town,	57 4 6	Waterford County,	147 18 6
Kerry,	145 15 4	City,	57 3 1
Kildare,	113 8 11	Westmeath,	69 16 6
Kilkenny County,	27 17 11	Wexford,	264 12 11
City,	6 10 0	Wicklow,	104 10 9
King's,	29 18 9		
Leitrim,	19 14 2	Total,	8,112 5 7
Limerick County,	149 4 2		

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